FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-95-010
Tuesday
17 January 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-95-010 *17 January 1995*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: All material in this volume previously disseminated in electronic form.

ALBANIA

PS Leader States 'Political Priorities' for 1995 *[Tirana TV]* 1
Kosovo Issue Discussed at OSCE Meeting *[Tirana Radio]* 1
Daily Protests Expulsion of Deputies, Journalists *[RILINDJA 8 Jan]* 1

BULGARIA

Prime Minister Refuses To Appear Before Assembly *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Zhelev To Begin Consultations on Forming Cabinet *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Meets SDS Parliamentary Faction *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Videnov Reveals BSP Cabinet Intentions *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Cabinet To Be Ready by 23 Jan *[Sofia Radio]* 4
Italian Arrested in Joint Narcotics Operation *[Sofia Radio]* 4
Minister Proposes Dismantling Border Defenses *[STANDART NEWS 10 Jan]* 4
Reasons for 24 Nov Kozloduy Accident Established *[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 13 Jan]* 5
Official on Romanian Nuclear Plant Accident *[TRUD 12 Jan]* 5

CZECH REPUBLIC

Polish President Arrives for Two-Day Visit *[Prague Radio]* 6
Havel, Walesa Comment on Talks *[Prague Radio]* 6
Havel, Belgium's Dehaene Discuss EU, NATO *[Prague Radio]* 6
View European Integration *[Prague Radio]* 6
CSCE Summit Brings No Surprise *[PRAGUE POST 20 Dec]* 7
Sale of Tanks to Cambodia Authorized *[PROGNOSIS WEEKLY 14 Dec]* 7
Scandals Allegedly Mishandled by Officials *[PRAGUE POST 20 Dec]* 8

SLOVAKIA

Criticism of West's, SR's Stand on Chechnya *[SME 10 Jan]* 10
Ducky: U.S. Positive About SR Economy *[Bratislava TV]* 10
To Increase Involvement *[Bratislava Radio]* 11
Meciar Explains Reluctance To Be PM *[NARODNA OBRODA 11 Jan]* 11
Deputy PM on Settling Debt With Russia *[Bratislava TV]* 13
Kozlik Discusses Economic, Financial Issues *[SMENA 2 Jan]* 13
Hungarian Opposition Leader Values Visit to SR *[Bratislava Radio]* 16
Ruthenian Minority Seeks Recognition *[Bratislava Radio]* 16
TU's Reject Government Wage Regulation Attempt *[NARODNA OBRODA 10 Jan]* 16

HUNGARY

Minister Welcomes Russian Ratification of Treaty *[Budapest Radio]* 17
Slovakia, European Minority Standards Viewed *[Budapest Radio]* 17
Kovacs on Ties With Neighbors, Minority Issues *[Budapest Radio]* 17
EU Wants Budapest Under 'Best' Conditions *[Budapest Radio]* 18
Border Guard Officer Views Seizure of Uranium-235 *[NEPSZABADSAG 12 Jan]* 18

POLAND

Pawlak Awaits Olechowski Resignation 'in Writing' *[PAP]* 20
Olechowski Departure Not To Affect Relations *[Warsaw Radio]* 20

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Resignation *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 14 Jan]* 20
Resignation of Foreign Affairs Under Secretary *[PAP]* 21
Milczanowski Ready To Resign Should Walesa Ask *[PAP]* 22
Walesa, Pawlak Discuss 'Personnel Matters' *[Warsaw Radio]* 22
PM: Problems With Walesa Due to Coming Election *[Warsaw Radio]* 22
Daily Views Government Crisis, Chance of Survival *[GAZETA WYBORCZA 16 Jan]* 22
Walesa Views Relations With CR on Eve of Visit *[Prague Radio]* 23
Pawlak, Belgian Counterpart Discuss Relations *[Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE 13 Jan]* 24
Prime Minister on Economy, Russia, Elections *[Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE 12 Jan]* 24
Pawlak: Integration With EU, NATO Priority *[PAP]* 26
Pawlak Confirms Poland Aiming To Join EU, NATO *[Warsaw Radio]* 26
SLD Spokesman: No Secret Agreement With Walesa *[Warsaw Radio]* 26
SLD Warns Walesa Against Dissolving Parliament *[PAP]* 26

ROMANIA

'Positive' Aspects of Cleveland Conference Noted *[Bucharest Radio]* 27
CDR Leader Constantinescu Announces Candidacy *[Bucharest Radio]* 27
Party Chief Withdraws Support for Constantinescu *[Bucharest Radio]* 28
PSM Vice President, Other Officials Appointed *[Bucharest Radio]* 28
UDMR Leader Denies Party in Acute Crisis *[ROMANIA LIBERA 11 Jan]* 28
Spokesman Terms UDMR Plans 'Antidemocratic' *[Bucharest Radio]* 29
Communique Says PUNR Seeks To Outlaw UDMR *[Bucharest Radio]* 29
PNTCD Senator Rejects UDMR's Automony Idea *[Bucharest Radio]* 29
UDMR Supports Minority Rights, Rejects Autonomy *[Bucharest Radio]* 29
Cluj Prefect Rejects UDMR Autonomy Proposal *[CURIERUL NATIONAL 11 Jan]* 30
Position of BNR Toward Private Banks Questioned *[ROMANIA LIBERA 10 Jan]* 30

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Zubak Announces Fresh Round of Talks With Serbs *[Zagreb Radio]* 32
Izetbegovic, Serb Council Discuss Constitution *[Sarajevo Radio]* 32
Contact Group, Government Discuss Peace Plan *[TANJUG]* 32
Izetbegovic on Meeting *[Sarajevo Radio]* 33
Krajisnik on Serb Meeting With Contact Group *[Zagreb TV]* 33
Karadzic Meets Group Envoys *[SRNA]* 33
Silajdzic: 'No Progress' in Contact Group's Work *[Sarajevo Radio]* 34
Silajazic Attacks Contact Group's 'Contortions' *[Sarajevo Radio]* 34
Protesters Object to Serb Presence at UN Base *[Sarajevo Radio]* 34
Ganic on Presence of Serb *[Sarajevo Radio]* 35
Muslims Blockading UN Forces *[SRNA]* 35
Blockade Continues *[Stockholm Radio]* 36
Official Says Serbs Close Sarajevo 'Blue Routes' *[Sarajevo Radio]* 36
Serbs Set Conditions *[TANJUG]* 36
Ganic Meets Akashi *[Sarajevo Radio]* 36
Karadzic, Rose Discuss Routes *[SRNA]* 37
Talks in Pale Fail *[AFP]* 37
Muslims Said Smuggling Arms *[TANJUG]* 37
'No Headway' in Talks *[SRNA]* 37
Serbs OK Civilian Traffic *[AFP]* 38
Serbs Claim Muslims Violate Cease-Fire *[TANJUG]* 38
Radio Notes Provocations Around Bihac Region *[Sarajevo Radio]* 38
Serbs Intensify Shelling of Bosanska Krupa, Otoka *[Sarajevo Radio]* 39
Ganic Accuses Serbs of Not Respecting Cease-Fire *[Sarajevo Radio]* 39
Serbs: Muslim Offensive Out of Bihac Continues *[SRNA]* 39
UN Calls For Withdrawal of Croatian Forces *[AFP]* 39
UN: Government Forces Still Present on Igman *[AFP]* 40
French Planes 'Inadvertently' Fire Rockets *[AFP]* 40
B-H Envoy to UN on FRY Sanctions Vote *[Sarajevo Radic]* 40
Silajdzic, Army Commander Discuss Defense *[Sarajevo Radio]* 41
Army Reminds of Need for Full Societal Support *[Sarajevo Radio]* 41

Srpska Foreign Minister Views Paths to Peace *[TANJUG]* 42
Silajdzic To Address B-H Federal Assembly *[Sarajevo Radio]* 42
Parties Fail To Agree on Replacing Zubak *[Zagreb Radio]* 42
Constitution Work Continues *[Sarajevo Radio]* 43
Ethnic Cleansing Reportedly Continues in Mostar *[TANJUG]* 43

CROATIA

Granic Explains Decision To Cancel UN Mandate *[Zagreb Radio]* 44
Seks: No Fear of Sanctions *[TANJUG]* 45
Martic on Tudjman Decision *[SRNA]* 45
Babic on UNPROFOR Mandate *[TANJUG]* 46
UNPROFOR Source Cited *[Sarajevo Radio]* 46
Talks With Contact Group *[Zagerb Radio]* 46
Transfer of Federation Headquarters Proposed *[Zagreb Radio]* 47
Tudjman: Peacefully Resolve Occupied Territories *[Zagreb Radio]* 47
Tudjman Address on Anniversary of Croatian Independence *[Zagreb TV]* 48
Granic on Anniversary of Republic's Recognition *[Zagreb Radio]* 48

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

U.S. General, Gligorov on Military Cooperation *[TANJUG]* 50
OSCE Commissioner Discusses Albanian University *[TANJUG]* 50
Sulejmani Calls Police Actions 'Antidemocratic' *[FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT 9 Jan]* 50

SLOVENIA

Slovenia, Germany Disagree Over SFRY Debt *[DELO 14 Dec]* 51
SKD, LDS Ammendment To Regulate Open Issues *[Ljubljana Radio]* 52
Slovene Counterproposal to Aquilea Declaration *[DELO 1 Dec]* 52

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Concern Over Cancelling UNPROFOR Mandate *[TANJUG]* 54
Foreign Affairs State Secretary on UN Decision *[NEPSZABADSAG 14 Jan]* 54
Radulovic on UN Sanctions *[TANJUG]* 54
Turkey's Approach to Crisis 'Instigated War' *[TANJUG]* 55

Montenegro

Opposition Leader Urges Accession of Prevlaka *[BORBA 12 Jan]* 55

Kosovo

Rugova: Serbia Refuses OSCE Proposals *[Tirana TV]* 56
Letter Sent Requesting Support From Sweden *[Tirana TV]* 56
Use of UNHCR Funds To Colonize Kosovo *[KOSOVA DAILY REPORT 12 Jan]* 57
Rugova Has 'Greater Hopes' in New U.S. Congress *[RILINDJA 7 Jan]* 57
LDK: Police Repression Against Albanians *[Tirana TV]* 58
New Year Greeted With Shots Fired by Regime *[Tirana TV]* 58

PS Leader States 'Political Priorities' for 1995

AU1301084095 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Political priorities of the Socialist Party of Albania [PS] for 1995 were the topic of a news conference given by PS Deputy Chairman Servet Pellumbi and the PS parliamentary group chairman, Namik Dokle. Sokol Terihati has the following report:

[Terihati] After taking the floor from Mr. Bashkim Zeneli, who led the news conference, PS Deputy Chairman Servet Pellumbi read a PS statement for media representatives.

After stating that the country is facing a political, economic, and social crisis, Pellumbi stressed the abnormal course of the economic reform. According to Pellumbi, industrial production has fallen 20 percent compared to 1993. The foreign debt and the budget deficit have increased. Unemployment has risen and the increase in prices has lowered the population's standard of living.

In conformity with these conclusions, Pellumbi stated the PS's political priorities for 1995, such as to hold early parliamentary elections. In this framework, the PS will offer new and realistic solutions. The PS will seek consensus for the drafting and approval by parliament—and later via referendum—of an Albanian constitution.

Noting that galloping corruption has attained all levels of the state structure, Pellumbi said: We consider this a great evil that is bringing numerous traumas to the society. He added: For this reason, the fight against it will be the PS's main goal.

The PS will also fight to guarantee human rights and freedoms in order to put an end to the pursuit of political opponents. In this framework, the PS will fight to release its chairman, Fatos Nano.

Pellumbi concluded: On an international level, the PS will aim at asserting itself as a political force with a European profile and will make efforts with a view to the country's active integration into European structures.

At the end, Servet Pellumbi and Namik Dokle took questions from reporters present at this news conference.

Kosovo Issue Discussed at OSCE Meeting

LD1501205795 Tirana Radio Tirana in English 1900 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE] should make use of all its mechanisms or political forces for a successful settlement of the Kosovo question. This was stated by (Alis Bahir), head of the Albanian delegation participating in the proceedings of a permanent community of the parliamentary assembly of this organization in Austria.

Since the time when Belgrade expelled the OSCE monitors from Kosovo this region has remained out of international monitoring. Kosovo has remained without direct and permanent communication links with the international community. This has favored Serbia to have more possibilities to act freely in Kosovo by violating all the international and OSCE norms and standards.

In the face of this reality the international community, and especially the OSCE and the United Nations, if having had courage to take the decisions should have even the willingness to bring them to effect. They should show strength in the face of such a situation that demands their reaction and their presence in Kosovo. We have declared and we are following a policy oriented to the peaceful and democratic means, after which we have asked the international organisms, especially the OSCE, to follow the events in Kosovo and find the ways and means to dispatch there the monitors.

The international presence in Kosovo will be one of the best measures to settle the Kosovo issue and to avoid a spill-over of the conflict in the south of Yugoslavia, for the sake of peace and stability in the Balkan. Only when this question is under the process of solution, only then can we discuss the admission of Serbia and Montenegro to this organization.

Daily Protests Expulsion of Deputies, Journalists

AU1701092495 Tirana RILINDJA in Albanian 8 Jan 95 p 3

[Article by Z. Gecaj: "Machiavellianism the Purpose of Which Is (Un)certain"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Macedonian authorities' explanation regarding the persecution and arrest of a number of deputies of the previous legislature of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosova [as published] and of two RILINDJA correspondents in Skopje, as reported by the Macedonian press and the Serbian daily press, are entirely without foundation and are irrational. All the deputies of the Kosova Assembly had regularized their status as residents of Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia].

Both of the RILINDJA correspondents in Skopje, Ramush Tahiri and Bedri Sadiku, in addition to their residence permits also possessed documents accrediting them to RILINDJA in Skopje and registering them at the relevant ministry. For more than two years, they have been permitted to follow the activities of all Macedonia's state and political institutions. Their work was therefore entirely legal and useful for the objective reporting of developments in this republic.

As the deputies deported from Macedonia have stated in the last few days, they were all registered with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Macedonia, and possessed

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

special permits with special numbers from these authorities. It is therefore unclear what evidence the Macedonian authorities are using in their assertions that the Kosova deputies and the two RILINDJA correspondents possessed no residence papers for Macedonia.

As they have done often before, the Macedonian authorities are acting on the Machiavellian principle that "the end justifies the means," but it is not entirely clear what Macedonia's purpose is, in these recent arrests and deportations of Kosova Albanians. However, one thing is clear: Macedonia is bringing into question Albanian-Macedonian relations, which have recently undergone fruitful development in all fields. Any state may deport foreign citizens from its territory if these citizens do not possess the necessary documents, but the arrests of the deputies of the Kosova parliament and the RILINDJA journalists, followed by their delivery to the Serbian police, are inexcusable in international .ctice—especially when it is known that these deputies will be subjected to the special procedures of police torture in Serbia.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Prime Minister Refuses To Appear Before Assembly

AU1301190195 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Today's session of the 37th National Assembly began with a statement from all parliamentary factions that expresses confidence that the deputies will work for the stabilization of Bulgaria.

Prime Minister Reneta Indzhova refused to appear in parliament and sent a letter to the deputies in which she assesses the tone of their decision that she should report to parliament as insulting. [passage omitted]

Later today in an interview for Bulgarian radio Prime Minister Indzhova said: Regardless of the specific nature of the caretaker cabinet, yesterday I answered the deputies' letter and said that when the National Assembly decides to invite me I will come. Afterward, however, I received a rather impertinent letter, which actually posed a large number of questions, and informed me that I should be ready to come to parliament and answer the questions whenever requested to do so.

This contradicts the regulations of the National Assembly, which point out that invitations to appear before the National Assembly must be issued at least 48 hours in advance—Mrs. Indzhova stressed.

She also pointed out that regardless of the fact that she did not come to parliament, the deputies had prepared texts in hand. According to Indzhova, this fact implies that they had been acting in accordance with a prior script.

Mrs. Indzhova described the dismissals effected by the caretaker cabinet as negligible when viewed against the background of crime in Bulgaria. She expressed the suspicion that the existing judicial system creates immunity for criminals.

What appeared to be to the benefit of the market economy proved to be to the benefit of certain groups which are utilizing force rather than economic ability in order to humble the state.

Mrs. Indzhova confirms that all ministers are preparing reports, which will be presented jointly to the president. If everything the cabinet has accomplished is subjected to a revision, this would mean that the election results must also be revised—Prime Minister Reneta Indzhova said to Bulgarian radio listeners.

Zhelev To Begin Consultations on Forming Cabinet

AU1301180095 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In accordance with the Constitution, on Monday [16 January] President Zhelev will begin political consultations with the parties and coalitions represented in the 37th National Assembly, prior to asking the largest National Assembly faction to form a new cabinet. He will meet, consecutively, representatives of the parliamentary factions of the Democratic Left, Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], People's Union, Rights and Freedoms Movement [DPS], and Bulgarian Business Bloc [BBB].

Meets SDS Parliamentary Faction

AU1601122095 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Jan 95

[By correspondent Silviya Velikova]

[FBIS Translated Text] I want to add something to the previous report on the meeting between President Zhelev and the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] and its coalition partners: I mean the new regulations of the National Assembly, which the Socialists want adopted by the end of the week so that the government can be elected on the basis of clear principles.

In this context, the issue of posing parliamentary questions to Mrs. Reneta Indzhova, caretaker cabinet prime minister, has lost much of its importance. Nevertheless, BSP leader Zhan Videnov said that if such questions to Mrs. Indzhova and her cabinet emerge, they will be posed, but this time in accordance with the regulations.

I want to add that some 10 minutes ago President Zhelev ended the second meeting within the framework of his consultations, the meeting with the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] parliamentary faction. The meeting was a bit longer than the one with the Socialists. According to Yordan Sokolov, chairman of the SDS parliamentary faction, the procedure of forming a new cabinet was discussed at the meeting.

The SDS is satisfied with the decision of the BSP and its coalition partners to rule alone without the help of extraparliamentary forces. Thus the BSP and its coalition partners will have direct responsibility for their actions, Mr. Sokolov said.

At the meeting the behavior of the SDS as an opposition force and its intention to cooperate with other parties and coalitions which belong to the opposition in the 37 National Assembly were also discussed.

The president's consultations with other parliamentary factions will take place in the afternoon.

Videnov Reveals BSP Cabinet Intentions

AU1701104695 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Zhelyu Zhelev has handed to the leadership of the largest parliamentary faction, the Democratic Left, Decree No. 14, by which he instructs Zhan Videnov, the faction's candidate for the post of prime minister, to try to form a cabinet within the framework of the new parliament. The Constitution gives

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

the candidate for the post of prime minister one week to form the cabinet and present its members and draft program to the president.

After the meeting with President Zhelev, Videnov, who is the leader of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] and prime minister-designate, refused to name any potential members of his cabinet.

He pointed out that the support of 125 members of the National Assembly is sufficient for his cabinet. Nevertheless, the BSP and its coalition intend to work in the future to expand the cabinet's parliamentary support.

Videnov said his cabinet will propose a new 1995 draft budget to the National Assembly by the end of March at the latest.

The new cabinet intends to transform some of the existing committees and agencies—such as the Committee on Power Supply, The Forestry Committee, and the Privatization Agency—into ministries, in order to subject them to direct parliamentary control.

Cabinet To Be Ready by 23 Jan

AU1601121995 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In accordance with Article 99 of the Bulgarian Constitution, President Zhelev has begun consultations on forming a new cabinet with the parties and coalitions represented in the National Assembly. At 1000 tomorrow [17 January] he will instruct the largest parliamentary faction, the Democratic Left—which consists of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], and the Ecoglasnost Political Club—to form a cabinet.

Videnov told journalists: We will be ready with the BSP coalition cabinet by next Monday [23 January], when the period given us on the basis of the Constitution expires. He added that since foreign rather than domestic circumstances require one to act rapidly, there is a possibility that the new cabinet might be presented to the president by Friday.

As far as the makeup of the future cabinet is concerned, Mr. Videnov said that it remains unchanged: representatives of the BSP, the Aleksandur Stamboliyski BZNS, and the Ecoglasnost Political Club will participate in it at the political level; representatives of various parliamentary and extraparliamentary forces will be invited to participate in the cabinet at the expert level.

According to Mr. Videnov the National Assembly should amend its regulations within the next few days, so that the adoption of one of the first responsible decisions of the 37th National Assembly—the election of the government—can take place on the basis of clear principles.

President Zhelev is at present meeting with the leadership of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS]. In the afternoon he will meet the leaderships of the Rights and Freedoms Movement [DPS], the Bulgarian Business Bloc [BBB], and the People's Union.

Italian Arrested in Joint Narcotics Operation

AU1601165495 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] On 13 January, the Central Service for Fighting Organized Crime and its regional section in Plovdiv, acting jointly with the Italian Antinarcotics Service, carried out a large-scale operation to neutralize a drug trafficking organization operating in a number of European countries. The operation was carried out simultaneously in Bulgaria and Italy.

In Bulgaria, the operation resulted in the arrest of an Italian citizen who, under cover of a legal business, had set up the Bulgarian part of a route for narcotics traffic and the disposal of stolen automobiles.

Other foreign citizens detained were escorted to the border and expelled from Bulgaria, to be handed over to the Italian authorities. In Italy, they will be put on trial—along with other members, arrested in Italy, of the organization.

Minister Proposes Dismantling Border Defenses

AU1601190895 Sofia STANDART NEWS in Bulgarian 10 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bulgaria intends to remove the barbed wire along the borders with Turkey and Greece. Interior Ministry Chervenkov has proposed dismantling the defenses along our southern border, and the proposal was coordinated with President Zhelev at a meeting held on 5 January. The Defense Ministry, Interior Ministry, and Border Troops are being asked for their views.

Colonel Georgi Dimitrov, commander of the Border Troops, believes that the defenses cannot be touched until the law on the Border Troops is passed. He thinks the overly hasty opening of the western border was to the detriment of our state security.

Commanders of regiments in the southern border regions protested long ago to Interior Minister Boyko Noev against the redeployment of their units, which formed part of the idea for reforms in the Army. According to these officers, the regiments located there formed the last defense for ethnic Bulgarian life and culture in Devin, Rudozem, Krumovgrad, and other settlements with mixed populations. Noev promised to inform President Zhelev about the problem, so as to prevent any cracks from appearing in national security. Now, Minister Chervenkov is proposing to control the border not by means of physical defenses, but through additional patrols to a depth of 10 to 15 km inside the border.

Experts think that if the idea is accepted too hastily, its authors should be imprisoned for betraying national interests.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Reasons for 24 Nov Kozloduy Accident Established

AU1701092295 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 13 Jan 95 p 1

[BTA report]

[FBIS Translated Text] Representatives of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, the National Electricity Company, the Committee for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, the Technical University, and the Committee for Power Supply met yesterday to discuss the reports on the findings regarding the reasons for the 24 November 1994 failure in the power distribution board at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, which resulted in an interruption of the power supply to the river bank pumping plant.

The meeting established the following main reasons for the accident: Preventative maintenance of the equipment had not always been completed on schedule; the equipment was obsolete; the communications equipment was inadequate; and there was a failure to fully coordinate emergency actions in the first three minutes following the accident.

The meeting outlined measures to improve cooperation between the staff that operates the plant and the territorial and central control rooms, and to ensure better maintenance of the electrical equipment at the Kozloduy plant.

Official on Romanian Nuclear Plant Accident

AU1701091695 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 12 Jan 95 p 12

[Interview with Yanko Yanev, chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, by Vesela Vaneva; date and place not given: "Discharges from the Romanian Nuclear Power Plant Are Expected Over Northeast Bulgaria"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Vaneva] Mr. Yanev, a number of Romanian newspapers reported recently that at the end of last year, the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant discharged radioactive waste. What is your reaction to the commotion raised by our neighbors?

[Yanev] We look upon this story with Olympic calm. These reports are clearly pure speculation, and their authors simply did not know what they were writing about.

In my view, this is some kind of street gossip, because had the Kozloduy Plant really discharged such radioactivity, we would have been bound to record it in our inspectorate's reports. Under Bulgarian law, Kozloduy would have been obliged to report to us. If this radioactivity had been emitted and had spread over Romanian territory—that is, if a transborder contamination had occurred—and we had failed to report it, that would mean we had violated the international early warning convention. Accordingly, we would have blackened our name, as superviolators of world dimensions!

The situation is quite a different one. One Romanian newspaper stated quite clearly: We should shut down the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant so as to sell Bulgaria power from the Cerna Voda nuclear power plant. In other words: Give way, I want to take over. [passage omitted]

[Vaneva] To what extent does the Cerna Voda nuclear power plant represent a danger to Bulgaria?

[Yanev] Personally, I think the Cerna Voda plant is a good project. It will use the Canadian CANDU reactor, which is a good design. It also has its one built-in containment system. However, everyone must realize that a nuclear power plant is not assessed solely from the point of view of its design and the quality of its specialists but also from its operating standards. We hope that it will operate to a high standard.

It is quite clear that the CANDU reactor is quite different from those used at Kozloduy. Furthermore, I am sure that when they put their nuclear plant into operation, we will immediately detect its emissions on Bulgarian territory. Cerna Voda will discharge small, but detectable amounts of tritium. I am sure that what we will measure on our territory will be a hundred thousandth of the permissible concentration. Despite this, we will record it, because the concentration at the moment is zero.

By way of comparison, I can tell you that no one in Romania is able to detect a single radioactive atom that he can claim comes from the Bulgarian nuclear plant in Kozloduy!

[Vaneva] Have you reached any final opinion on the accident at Kozloduy on 24 November, when all the plant's reactor units had to be shut down for a number of hours?

[Yanev] The National Electricity Company is holding a big technical conference on 12 January to discuss this accident. As the controlling organ, the Committee for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy will be represented at this conference, which will also be attended by representatives from the Committee for Power Supply, specialists, experts, and so on. This conference is expected to establish a final view. [passage omitted]

[Vaneva] The National Investigation Service had examined the theory that the accident was deliberate. Is it possible that someone caused it deliberately?

[Yanev] Only the investigating authorities can say whether or not there was any deliberate intention. In my view, it is absolutely insane to suppose that there is a person among the staff at the plant capable of doing this. Many people outside simply cannot imagine the amount of work and the difficult conditions that the workers at Kozloduy have had to endure in recent years. I would remind you that one of the engineers almost had a heart attack when the No. 2 unit was being started up. Many people outside are not even aware of this.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Polish President Arrives for Two-Day Visit

LD1701101195 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 0900 GMT 17 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Polish President Lech Walesa arrived today in the Czech Republic for a two-day official visit. Eva Hulkova reports from Prague Castle.

[Hulkova] This state visit is reciprocal. It follows the visit by President Vaclav Havel to Poland in October 1993 and a number of bilateral talks held between other constitutional representatives with their Polish partners. This is the first state visit by President Walesa to the Czech Republic. [passage omitted]

Talks between the Polish and Czech delegations have just started. We will learn the first results of the meeting at a news briefing to be held later this morning.

Havel, Walesa Comment on Talks

LD1701120195 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1100 GMT 17 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A short news conference held by President Vaclav Havel and President Lech Walesa at Prague Castle ended a little while ago. Eva Hulkova and Miroslav Karas have more details:

[Hulkova] President Havel first summarized the frequent contacts made by the two presidents. He pointed out that this is Lech Walesa's first official visit to the Czech Republic. President Havel said the visit is taking place at a time when we have things to discuss. He emphasized the topical and more general European issues that play an important role in further talks. The presidents intend to brief journalists on the content of these talks at a news conference to be held tomorrow.

The interior ministers, Jan Ruml and Andrzej Milczanowski, have signed an agreement on cross-border contacts and on the common state border. According to President Havel, both agreements are very important.

[Karas] [passage omitted] After the talks with President Havel, President Walesa said that he used to come to the Czech Republic to do away with things that were disadvantageous to both countries. I arrived here today to build things, Lech Walesa said.

Havel, Belgium's Dehaene Discuss EU, NATO

LD1601144195 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1300 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene, who is on a three-day visit to the Czech Republic, met his Czech counterpart, Vaclav Klaus, this morning. The news conference held at the government office was also attended by Pavla Jazairiova:

[Jazairiova] The integration of Central and East European countries into the European Union and NATO is an irreversible process in which everyone must play his part, the Belgian prime minister stressed, and Klaus agreed with this comment. However, Dehaene continued, the candidates must be aware of all the criteria in order to be able to set their own pace for conforming with them. Thus, agreement on a membership date becomes secondary. However, EU members themselves, as well as future candidates, need to adapt because the EU requires restructuring ahead of further expansion so that the new members will know what they are entering.

It is essential for your countries to become members of all international organizations, the Belgian prime minister added, and that is why we support your entry into the OECD.

Klaus said that, regardless of the fact that within the EU Belgium is more inclined toward federalism than the Czech Republic, we are aware of the priorities and importance of specific things. Therefore, joining the European Union is of primary importance to us and the way it is organized is not. The word adaptation has a wider significance for us than the word deepening. The evolutionary process in the European Union is continuing. We are capable of meeting the required criteria, our prime minister said.

Asked whether the crisis in Chechnya could speed up our entry into NATO, Klaus replied that the process would apparently go according to plan. We are convinced, however, that a decision on our future membership in NATO is being made in Brussels and not in Moscow, he added, and we would be extremely surprised if it were the reverse.

View European Integration

LD1601230595 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 2200 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Detailed analyses of public opinion concerning support for European unification represent, according to Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene, the most significant task of this process.

Dehaene said this during his meeting with President Vaclav Havel. The Czech president said he thought that security integration of the former Eastern bloc states into NATO was near. The president envisages the integration of the Czech Republic into the European Union by the end of this millennium. At the same time, he thinks that the Czech public will be favorably inclined to the Czech Republic joining the European Union.

The Czech president also met today the head of the liberal parliamentary faction Democratic Choice of Russia and the former Russian prime minister, Yegor Gaydar. He praised the principled and calm attitude of the Czech Republic, particularly of the president, toward the Russian intervention into Chechnya. This attitude, according to Gaydar, has won support and acknowledgment of the Czech Republic.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The Russian politician also had talks with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, Foreign Affairs Minister Josef Zieleniec, and members of the Foreign Committee of the parliament.

CSCE Summit Brings No Surprise

95CH0086A Prague PRAGUE POST in English 20 Dec 94 p 13

[Commentary by Daniel Kumermann: "Does CSCE Hold Key to the Future?"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Can anyone still remember why the former Soviet Union pushed so vehemently for the establishment of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)? Soviet officials would not say then, and now Russia seems just as tight-lipped.

Yet it has always been an open secret that the CSCE—known also as the Helsinki process, after its inception in that city in the mid-1970s—and its concept of border stability was, above all, meant to strengthen Soviet hegemony over Eastern and Central Europe. Was it not proved umpteen times by the fact that whenever any other issue came up involving the CSCE (for instance that of human rights) it produced a very upset and even hurt Soviet outcry about Western foul play?

Considering this, there was no reason to be surprised about Russia's behavior at the CSCE summit in Budapest. For an explanation we must go back a few years: Immediately following the breakup of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union, its leading force, claimed it would only be fair if NATO was dismantled too. After all, the alliance no longer had anybody to stand up to. The Soviet empire's former subjects, however, held a completely different opinion. With the exception of some extreme groups, there was consensus across the political spectrum that countries should join NATO as the only counterbalance not to Big Brother, but to Big *Neighbor*.

The alliance was as surprised as anyone by the swift fall of the Soviet bloc, and it took some time to rethink and re-evaluate the new situation. This time was filled by all kinds of evasive steps, the major one bearing the name "Partnership for Peace."

Paradoxically, it might have been the Russians themselves who eventually persuaded NATO, and the United States in particular, that it was necessary to do something tangible about the new applicants. While the European Union and the U.N. Security Council are the two institutions most responsible for letting the conflict in the former Yugoslavia develop into a quagmire—NATO could only carry out their wishes—it was the alliance that was hit hardest by the insolubility of the crisis and the cracks that appeared in the unified approach. Russia—the major foreign supporter of the Serb aggressor in the Yugoslav conflict—was the same country that stood against expanding NATO eastward. It was thus obvious that one of the ways to get back at Russia for its approach in Bosnia could be to accept its former colonies into NATO. This step would at the same time put an end to applicants' complaints and provide fresh impetus for the alliance itself.

That change of spirit was demonstrated fully at the North Atlantic Cooperation Council in Brussels just two days before the Budapest summit. In Budapest, Russia was smarting from fresh wounds and behaved the only way it knows how to in such a situation.

Fortunately, the West, namely the United States, managed to stand its ground and reiterate that nobody will be allowed to veto NATO's "own" decisions on membership.

It will take time to see just how placated Russia can be by the small victories it was allowed in Budapest. It is yet to be seen whether those can make up, at least a little bit, for NATO spreading closer to its borders.

The whole development is also a clear signal to the Czech Republic (and Poland) that efforts concerning NATO should increase. One of the most positive signals this country could send out would be finding a real personality to represent its military in the West—even if that means wresting the defense portfolio from the hands of the Christian Democratic Union-Czech People's Party (KDU-CSL), which is not exactly overflowing with ministerial talent.

Another nice gesture to future partners might be sending the foreign minister to the likes of the Budapest summit. It was nice that President Vaclav Havel was there, and he did fulfill all expectations by providing a standard Havel speech on the European vision. The Czech constitution does not, however, provide him with full-scale powers to carry out foreign policy. The fact that certain people from the highest political echelons of this country do not like to sit next to each other might make for a good behind-the-scenes joke, but it should not be displayed to the rest of the world.

This approach cannot be excused by the fact that the Czech Republic—like some others—tends to view the CSCE as an obsolete institution. If the cold war is eventually replaced by "cold peace," as Boris Yeltsin threatened in Budapest, this forum in which East meets West can gain new value—especially as it is being turned into a more institutionalized form, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The Czech Republic may attend the next OSCE summit, which should take place in 1996 in Lisbon, as a full-fledged participant of the Western defense establishment. Despite that, it should not forget the Helsinki process, which played such an important role in its recent history.

Sale of Tanks to Cambodia Authorized

95CH0084B Prague PROGNOSIS WEEKLY in English 14 Dec 94 p 7

[Article by Richard Byrne Reilly: "Merchants of War Once Again—Czechs Sell Aging Tanks to Cambodia in First Heavy Arms Sale"]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Czech Republic's dormant arms export industry received an unexpected boost last week when the government approved the sale of 40 antiquated T-55 battle tanks to the Cambodian military for use in their long-running war with Khmer Rouge guerillas.

The deal marks the first time the Czech government has authorized the sale and export of heavy weapons since the political changes of five years ago. Before 1989, Czechoslovakia was the sixth largest exporter of weapons in the world.

Specifics of the deal remained shrouded in secrecy this week. Omnipol, the Czech Republic's state-run export giant which obtained the necessary export permits from the government, would only acknowledge that a deal had been inked with the Cambodians.

"I can only confirm what is already known. The license was granted by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs," said Omnipol spokesman Frantisek Kurka. "The deal is legal."

Kurka and government officials involved in the sale refused to say how much the deal was worth. "It's a bit of a secret. I couldn't tell you because it wouldn't be fair to the client," Kurka said. Defense specialists have noted that the Soviet-designed T-55s are today valued at about $50,000.

Omnipol won a measure of infamy in the 1970s and 80s for selling hundreds of tons of the deadly plastic explosive Semtex to Libya and other countries associated with terrorism. Semtex sold by Omnipol was used in the widely publicized bombing of a Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1986. More than 300 people perished in that disaster.

Announcements of the deal immediately raised eyebrows because the 40 tanks were slated to be disposed of under the Conventional Armed Forces Treaty signed in Paris in 1991. The Czechs, signatories of the treaty, are obligated to eliminate from their arsenal hundreds of tanks, aircraft, artillery pieces, and other hardware by November 1995.

Capt. Oldrich Holecek, a Defense Ministry spokesman, denied that the Czech government was reneging on the treaty. He said the government, under terms of the treaty, reserved the right to either sell or destroy the surplus tanks. The 40 T-55s, relics from the Cold War, come from stockpiles of weapons amassed by the Czechs when they were members of the now-defunct Warsaw Pact.

"The deal is not in violation of the Conventional Armed Forces Treaty," Holecek said. "The treaty stipulated that these tanks were to be removed from the Czech Republic's inventory, either by destroying or selling them. The deal is legitimate."

The Czechs have already destroyed hundreds of pieces of military hardware since signing the treaty in 1992. More than 81 inspections by international observers have taken place since then, with results confirming that the Czechs were abiding by the accords.

The Charge D'affaires of the Cambodian Embassy in Prague, Lim Samkol, said the tanks were due to arrive in Cambodia in two months. The tanks are to be used for the general security of the country and by the police forces, Samkol said.

Cambodia has been embroiled in a vicious counter-insurgency war with Khmer Rouge guerillas, led by the notorious Pol Pot, since 1975 in a conflict responsible for the deaths of more than three million people. The country's military has been gearing up for a new thrust against the guerillas for some time, a Western defense press correspondent said, adding that the tanks would probably be used in the offensive.

Samkol said he didn't know how much the deal was worth. He said the Cambodian government also purchased 50 T-55 tanks from Poland earlier this year.

T-55s were built by the Soviet Union by the thousands during the early stages of the Cold War. All members of the Warsaw Pact were equipped with them. Today many countries, including Iran, Iraq, Syria and the Bosnian Serbs, still use the T-55 as a frontline battle tank.

Stanislav Fritzl of the Ministry of Trade and Industry said the Czech government has sold weapons to Cambodia in the past, but mostly small arms. He added that the Cambodians first filed a request to purchase the tanks over the summer. He downplayed the significance of this sale.

"This marks the first time since 1989 that the Czech Republic has sold battle tanks to a foreign country," he said.

Tanks are not the only items on the Cambodians' shopping list. the nation is also seeking to purchase surplus fighter aircraft, but the Czech government has yet to act on the request.

Scandals Allegedly Mishandled by Officials

95CH0086B Prague PRAGUE POST in English 20 Dec 94 p 13

[Commentary by Quentin Reed: "A Lesson in Czech Politics: Deny It (Using Method 1, 2 or 3)"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The response of Czech politicians and public officials to scandal can be divided into three types, easily illustrated by three of this year's "affairs."

Unfortunately, admitting that there is a problem is not one of them. A phenomenon that could at least be

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

limited is instead allowed to become part of daily business and political life, costing the state many millions of crowns and damaging the public interest.

The first and safest type of response is to label an affair the product of "sensation-seeking" journalists. The best recent example of this is the privatization of the construction company Lehke stavebny Brno (LSH). The Ministry of Privatization advised that the firm be privatized as a single unit—67 percent by coupons and the remainder sold by public competition to a foreign partner. But the government privatization committee, after repeated intervention from none other than Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, recommended the direct sale (meaning without competition) of three of the best LSH plants to the German firm Hebel-Hoeg. This despite the Ministry of Trade and Industry's having suggested that it would lead to the liquidation of the whole concern.

At a November 12 meeting prior to the municipal elections, Klaus labeled RUDE PRAVO's coverage of the affair as "the standard play on words (used for) privatization projects in this country"—a somewhat summary dismissal of criticism of a privatization that, by all expert accounts, did not best serve the interests of the Czech economy.

Response No. 2 is to label the whole thing a "stupid administrative mistake." This was the favorite explanation of Tomas Jezek, former chairman of the National Property Fund. For example, recall the National Property Fund's sale of 85,000 shares in Cokoladovny Praha to Prvni Investicni in early 1992 for a nominal price of 1,000 Kc each. The market value of the shares at the time was 3,119 Kc each, and they now trade somewhere between 7,000 Kc and 7,500 Kc per share. This "administrative mistake," together with Prvni Investicni's acquisition of shares in 24 companies from the National Property Fund in exchange for the fund's new building at Rasinovo nabrezi, cost the fund (the trustee of national property) around 1 billion Kc ($37 million).

If all else fails and wrongdoing is too evident to deny, the third strategy is to insist that the misdemeanor was an "isolated incident" that cannot threaten the course of privatization as a whole.

This was the response of Vaclav Klaus and National Property Fund Chairman Roman Ceska to the arrest of Jaroslav Lizner in mid-November. Lizner, who headed both the coupon privatization and shares divisions at the fund, was arrested on suspicion of accepting an 8.5 million Kc bribe to ensure that the foreign holding company TWI gained a majority share in the Klatovske mlekarny dairy.

Unfortunately for Klaus, Lizner himself undermined the prime minister's attempt to limit the damage by claiming that the whole thing was a "normal business transaction." If the nighttime transfer of a suitcase filled with millions of crowns in cash to one of the highest state officials is a "normal business transaction," then the fairness of the privatization process as a whole must at least be questionable.

The sheer size of the damage to the public interest represented by the appearance of corruption is a problem that deserves more government attention than it has so far received. Moreover, these aren't necessarily mere "transition" problems.

For instance, the private firm PVT—which is the most important owner of one of the two rival Czech stock markets, the RM-System—also organized the operation of share registration at the National Property Fund's Center for Shares. PVT belongs to two of the biggest investment funds.

Earlier this summer, the Finance Ministry strongly rejected the Supreme Control Office's warnings about the development of dangerous conflicts of interest, including the lack of an adequate system of stock market regulation, which remains a serious barrier to investor confidence. Such problems, and more importantly the refusal of Czech politicians and officials to address them, represent a major obstacle to attracting capital and building a real market economy.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Criticism of West's, SR's Stand on Chechnya

AU1301170795 Bratislava SME in Slovak 10 Jan 95 p 6

[Commentary by Miroslav Caplovic: "Those Responsible Are Looking For a Culprit"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Chernomyrdin is accusing the Army of fighting badly deliberately in order to discredit the government and his deputy, Shakhray, is claiming that it delivered a large number of weapons to the Chechen Republic even after its declaration of independence. President Yeltsin is issuing orders unsuccessfully to halt the bombing, and Defense Minister Grachev is managing to convince him that, in fact, the Chechens are carrying out terrorist acts. Television is reporting on the "gradual expulsion of bandit gangs from Groznyy," while, for example, IZVESTIYA carries a collage of photographs on its front page depicting a smiling Grachev beside fallen Russian soldiers. It really is a terrifying thought that all of this is going on in a country with a nuclear capacity, in a state on which global stability depends...

It is apparent from the above that the invasion has entered into its second phase—on a power and political level. The stage is beginning at which those responsible are starting to look for a scapegoat. That is, the action will end in disgrace, even though the Chechen Republic is humbled... A catastrophic defeat near Groznyy: Who or what has failed? After the first unsuccessful New Year's Eve attempt to capture the Chechen capital, the Russian generals wreaked their revenge by a new wave of bombing, despite Yeltsin's prohibition. But why did they come to a halt outside Dudayev's city?

According to an unnamed military expert, the Russian Army's poor training has played a major role in the fiasco. During the time of the joint CSSR-USSR military exercises, Brezhnev's generals were unpleasantly surprised when the Czechoslovak Army clearly got the better of their units. Grachev has obviously overestimated the ability of his divisions, which, moreover, were not prepared for street battles. Weak psychological resistance was another slipup. Apparently the Soviets suffered 50 percent more casualties in Afghanistan owing to stress. Compare the spirit of these 18-year-old lads and the resolve of the Chechens to die against the "eternal" aggressor with a feeling of absolute honor.

The stance of Western states is especially interesting. The slaughter of civilians is considered to be "sheer madness," but the entire conflict is perceived as an internal affair. These views are now being complemented by indirect statements indicating who in Moscow may rely on them. According to the head of U.S. diplomacy, Christopher, "Yeltsin has bad advisers and the situation is not unfolding in line with his expectations," and German Chancellor Kohl says that "we would achieve nothing at the moment by making threatening gestures of sanctions." Yes, unfortunately, despite the violation of human rights, the West sees no other partner—namely, the situation from 1991, when Gorbachev had a replacement in the popular Yeltsin, is not being repeated. This is what the chief editor of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI wrote: "There is no other political leader who would have sufficient support among the public. The West is indebted to Yeltsin for all sorts of reforms." However, they are having problems in the White House. As of 1 January, the Republican majority entered upon its "revolutionary path of traditional American values" in the Congress. By his attitude toward Chechnya, Clinton runs the risk that he will acquire a reputation as the grave digger of America's moral stature, which could cost him many votes in the next elections.

Incidentally, it is impossible to ignore the Central European reactions. Czech Foreign Minister Zieleniec has declared that "Russia has exceeded the bounds of internal affairs by force," and President Havel and Polish diplomats have also expressed critical views. Protests have been held outside the Russian Embassies in Prague and Budapest... And in the Slovak Republic [SR]? The president, the prime minister, and the chairman of parliament have just left it to the Foreign Ministry to issue a very mild statement. No human rights organization has said anything. We see the destruction of Chechen independence and the denigration of man on our television screens. In our country, the feeling of national and civic consciousness extends only as far as the Slovak borders. If we keep silent now, we have no right to say that the West forgot our country in 1968...

Ducky: U.S. Positive About SR Economy

LD1501230695 Bratislava STV 1 Television Network in Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A Slovak Republic [SR] delegation, led by Economy Minister Jan Ducky, returned home today from a two-day White House conference held in Cleveland. Minister Ducky was accompanied by five economy ministers, representatives of the National Bank of Slovakia, and representatives of the machine-building, chemical, and food industries. [passage omitted]

Shortly before leaving Cleveland, we asked the head of the delegation, Jan Ducky, for his assessment of the visit.

[Begin recording] [Ducky] The talks have shown that the United States is very clear. The U.S. side showed interest in four areas of the Central European markets: power production, transport and telecommunications, environment, and natural resources. [passage omitted]

We learned at our meeting with Secretary of Commerce Brown that it is not true that the world knows nothing about Slovakia. Brown was very well informed about us and gave us a pleasant surprise by praising the results achieved by Slovakia. He literally said that, for such a

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

young state as Slovakia, these results are miraculous. I repeat that he used the term miraculous. This clearly shows the U.S. attitude. We told him about our needs: We need U.S. technology, U.S. investors, and U.S. know-how to be able to produce at home new high-quality products that will sell at home and abroad. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] It is important that our market is not flooded by dollars, as such—that is, that we ought to prevent the Slovak market from being flooded with U.S. goods.

[Ducky] Even in this regard, the U.S. presence is desirable. It is difficult to imagine that the U.S. investors' interest is to export their goods across the ocean. Their advanced technology will enable us to improve the standard of our industry and also our rate of employment. Naturally, by exporting its technology to us, the United States would also improve its own employment rate. This was the message of every address, whether by President Clinton or other U.S. representatives. It is also the goal of our participation in this conference—that is, to receive U.S. technology, the U.S. methods that would increase our production, our rate of employment, and win us, with the resulting new high-quality Slovak products produced, new markets.

To Increase Involvement

LD1401130995 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1100 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Speaking to a TASR correspondent after the Cleveland conference on trade and investment in Central Europe, Economy Minister Jan Ducky said that the United States of America sees trade and investment possibilities in this area and in Slovakia, as well—in the power industry, transportation, telecommunications, the environment, and natural resources. This choice shows that it is interested in exporting technology and investment, either direct or as capital interest, but not in buying companies or in exporting goods. According to Ducky, our reaction to this will be highly positive.

The minister also said that the conference had shown that the United States has decided to increase its economic involvement in this area.

Meciar Explains Reluctance To Be PM

AU1701095595 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 11 Jan 95 p 9

[First of two installments of transcript of an interview with Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar by unidentified reporters of the Czech NOVA private television channel, broadcast on 9 January; place and date of interview not given: "Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar's Interview for Czech Television Channel NOVA"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar gave an interview to the Czech television channel NOVA, which was broadcast on the night of 9 January. Asked about the sources of his optimism that, if his government stays in power for the entire four years, Slovakia will become the most prosperous of the postcommunist countries, he replied:*

[Meciar] The Slovak Republic has huge potential, be it in resources such as manpower, the degree of effected structural changes, or the opportunities from the viewpoint of its geopolitical position and the dynamic development of individual branches. If there is something in Slovakia that hampers the development of that potential, it is we ourselves.... There are a great many dissatisfied people here. They know where they want to sit, but they do not know what they are going to do there.... The Czech Republic has proceeded further in privatization, but Slovakia has made greater headway as regards structural changes. All of this gives us the chance of making the theory of growth our government's program. Everything we are doing and will present to the National Council this week will proceed from the need for renewing dynamism and growth. A growth rate averaging more than 5 percent is a fairly decent one. It can be accomplished. We have made the calculations and such growth is feasible. We are the first. The Czech Republic has also been experimenting, but we will be the first to try out some new instruments in which everything focuses on transition toward the growth phase.

[NOVA] Mr. Prime Minister, before the 1992 elections, your party's campaign posters portrayed a group of leading Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] officials. Before last year's elections, the billboards featured only your portraits. How do you explain that, in fact, the majority of the people who were on your side on the 1992 campaign posters have deserted you and actually stand in opposition to you, or you stand in opposition to them?

[Meciar] The matter is somewhat different. First of all, these people are not the majority, they are the minority. Second, those who left represent small groups of people who are essentially ending their political careers. Such people always end up on the sidelines. The causes of departure have not been clarified in all cases. It was not a question of different views because there were no alternative views. There either were unsatisfied personal ambitions—some have simply been overcome by time and have nothing to give. [sentence as published] And some could not bear the hard work applying in the movement and in the activity of the government and its institutions. The dictum applies there: Give everything you have and do not ask for more than you are entitled to. Not everyone can live according to this. As regards those who have left, there is a suspicion that there were also other factors at play. This is why a commission of inquiry was established in the National Council, which is investigating the whole disintegration of the [HZDS] club of deputies and by means of which instruments it

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

was achieved. Those instruments were not political. Of course, this profound conviction of mine and the findings I have must be verified, and, once they are, it will be possible to draw conclusions as to why this process came about and what was behind it. It was a case of destruction of governmental power through parliament and the club of deputies. Preventing a repetition of this is an experience that is not valuable just for us. It must be analyzed in other postcommunist states as well. The practice that was embarked upon, the destruction of election results, the destruction of people and ethics, is a very dangerous one, which is why the therapy also must correspond to this. I do not regret the departure of any of those who left but I regret somewhat that, thereby, we degraded the goal we had set ourselves.

[NOVA] President Kovac suspended his HZDS membership as soon as he became president because the president should stand apart from, or above, political parties. After everything that happened between you and him, can you imagine his renewing his HZDS membership?

[Meciar] President Kovac suspended his membership at my proposal when other parliamentary parties demanded that we make a concession and that the president be a person without party affiliation. I came up with the proposal to suspend his HZDS membership. In some of his speeches, the president is beginning to declare that he is close to the movement and that he feels himself to be its member despite his suspended membership. But, whether he renews his membership after the expiration of his term of office is his own business. He came into conflict with our program.

[NOVA] I know, but I asked whether you could imagine his renewing his membership?

[Meciar] What I can imagine is irrelevant in this case because the renewal of his membership will be approved by his primary organization. The matter will not be dealt with at the level of the HZDS leadership.

[NOVA] Mr. Prime Minister, you are being evasive! You say that the matter is irrelevant. It may be irrelevant for you, but it is relevant for me. Would you want the president to renew his membership when he stops being president?

[Meciar] That is a question of his conscience and attitude toward the program of the movement, as well as a question of his attitude toward political responsibility for his past activity....

[NOVA] Mr. Prime Minister, I think you shocked all journalists when you said that you do not want, or, rather, did not want, to become prime minister. May I ask you whether you really did not want to be at the head of this government?

[Meciar] I did not.

[NOVA] Was it before the elections that you decided you did not want to be at the head of this government, or after the elections, on the basis of the results of the elections, which the HZDS had won but not with such a majority as would allow it to form a government on its own?

[Meciar] Basically, the decision that I did not want to be prime minister was made some time ago, after my dismissal in March. But it was my moral duty to help the movement, which has regained the position that rightly belongs to it in society. I did that. Before the elections, we spoke about two options. If we won to an extent that it would be our duty to go into the government, we would have to do it. If not, it would be better if I did not go into the government. We informed all political parties in Slovakia that I would not be in the government. We even offered them that I would become a rank-and-file deputy and remain the movement's chairman for as long as the movement accepted it, and that any party could have the post of prime minister. They considered this a catastrophe. Essentially, they lost the sole cementing element: the prime minister who unites them. What else could keep the opposition together? In our country, opposition is not based on the platform of a program, ideology, or something else. It is based on opposition to a person, which is ridiculous. This does not exist anywhere else. The second factor that we took into consideration was the government's orientation. I know that I can prop up any prime minister, but if I concentrated once again all my energy and strength on overcoming the critical period in which Slovakia finds itself, I would have less time and space left for politics. Therefore, I am not going to prop up anyone. Who would be creating the hinterland that a political party needs? That is the question. Of course, the experience and lesson from the post-1992 development, from the functioning of political mechanisms, also played a role. Even if the movement goes into the government, the party structure must remain relatively separate from the state. It influences the state, but it must not be the other way around—that is, the state must not destroy the party structure. I really did not want to be in the government, and the decision that I would be there was made only in the past three days. It was made when several members of the present government declared that they simply would not go into the government without me.... It was made when also the coalition partners said that, in the case of my absence, they would have to reconsider their position. Hence, there are times when a man must realize that he does not belong only to himself, whether he wants it or not, and must subordinate himself to what was necessary at the given moment for the government to be formed.

[NOVA] What made you not to want to be prime minister and to want to remain a rank-and-file deputy?

[Meciar] Let us take into consideration a few factors. The first is that the Slovak political scene is not yet stable and needs to form strong political entities. A system of two political parties would be optimal, in my opinion.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Such a system is yet to be formed. It does not exist. The second factor is that the coordination of activity between parliament and government, the coordination of links to civic circles, and so forth effectively requires the resources of one man. There is also a need to carry out a wide range of work on building the party. I would have been able to accomplish that. The other factor was that, in a way, I would have granted more time to the new government because, for the fifth consecutive year, public opinion has been polarized on my person. They would have lost an enemy and would have been able to join forces. Unfortunately, we now experience another repetition of this. Once again they need a person to cement the opposition. This is pathetic but, unfortunately, it is the reality. Another consideration was that, in the end, no one would be able to say that he cannot join the coalition and the government because of me. I would be outside. Even though we had given them this chance, I think that the opposition parties were even more scared of it than our people. "For God's sake, what will happen," they feared. There simply were fears that, if I held such a position, I would remain relatively bigger than if I went into the government.

[NOVA] Foreign newspapers write that this government is professionally the weakest of the three governments you have headed. How would you respond to that?

[Meciar] The composition of the government is such as it was delegated by political parties. The prime minister has a difficult position in this situation. On the other hand, no one comes into the government as a ready person. It is necessary to teach him. And my duty, aside from managing the activity of the government, is to prepare new people for the performance of government activities. We do not have any ready people. True, this makes my job all the more demanding, but I have been in the government three times, and three times I inducted new people into it. Most of them were successful and acquitted themselves well, and I thus suppose that, even this time, I will help the incumbents master their duties. I am doing my utmost to help them. A good orchestra is also the conductor's work. Even good musicians play badly under a bad conductor, and vice versa. We will try to establish such a harmony that, even though the government is largely made up of new people, it will be functional and will fulfill its mission.

Deputy PM on Settling Debt With Russia

LD1501232995 Bratislava STV 1 Television Network in Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] One of the main goals of the three-day visit of Sergej Kozlik, the deputy prime minister [PM] and finance minister, to Russia was to seek a mechanism for the revitalization of Slovak-Russian relations. Shortly after his return, he spoke to us about the results of his visit. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] You must have discussed the repayment of the Russian debt to Slovakia. Did you make any progress?

[Kozlik] We made some proposals on this, but I do not wish to analyze them publicly because they are subject to commercial negotiation. I can only say again that we made a certain proposal that the Russian side described as interesting. I discussed it with the Russian economy minister, the first deputy minister for external affairs, and other competent representatives of the Russian Government, and they thought it was interesting.

[Correspondent] Our commercial exchange with Russia has recently gone down. You must have discussed ways of improving it.

[Kozlik] Yes, this was one of the main objectives of the visit. We discussed it. Naturally, this issue must be discussed from a wider angle because it starts with strategic issues: to secure sufficient import of raw materials, oil, gas, coal, and so on. However, we must look at commercial relations because for 11 months of 1994 they resulted in our debit of 96 billion korunas [Sk]. This is a paradoxical situation because the Russian debt to the Slovak Republic is Sk52 billion, and, on the other hand, the commercial balance shows this huge deficit. This happens every year. This is why this issue is so important.

[Correspondent] There were problems recently with Russian oil supplies to Slovakia. Have you discussed ways of avoiding these problems in the future?

[Kozlik] Yes, it was rather funny that oil started to flow to Slovakia as soon as I arrived in Russia. I do not, however, want to make my visit sound so important. We spoke about this issue, and I had the opportunity to come to understand the Russian Government's economic strategy: It is clearly market-orientated. This is inevitable, and it will be reflected in all relations, including intergovernmental agreements and in the supplies of strategic raw materials. I will tell my colleagues and the Slovak businessmen that the government will continue to take steps that will provide an umbrella to mutual commercial relations also regarding strategic raw materials, but everything behind it must be regarded as pure business. [end recording]

Kozlik Discusses Economic, Financial Issues

AU1601190995 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 2 Jan 95 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Sergej Kozlik, deputy prime minister and finance minister, by Daniela Zverkova and Vladimir Bacisin; place and date not given: "Service in Korunas, Interest in Dollars"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [SMENA] What is the basis for the provisional budget?

[Kozlik] I would describe the provisional budget as a whipping post for the ministers and individual departments. True, we have kept the social guarantees and we have not even touched the things that the previous government "pulled off." What I mean is relaxing wage

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

tariffs in the state sector. The only thing we are pushing forward toward completion in the first quarter is the issue of the minimum subsistence level, which we want to resolve in conjunction with the "big budget." The provisional budget proceeds, in essence, from the 1994 macroeconomic indicators, in which certain specific features were taken into consideration. It envisages, tentatively, a deficit of 6-7 billion korunas [Sk], which corresponds to the conjecture of the previous government. But we have inserted a debt service in it. Because the provisional budget does not contain the impulses for recovery, it must be economical.

[SMENA] What kind of revenue channels will there be?

[Kozlik] One aspect is the economy's recovery per se. If I want the generation of the gross domestic product to be effective so that output increases and scope is created for consumption, I have to support exports and protect the market by taking qualified measures. The state should become involved in organizing protection for the market against poor-quality goods. Poor-quality goods are also cheap and destroy domestic production. We can protect the market by taking certificatory measures, by means of which we will slow down the flow of poor-quality goods from flea markets abroad. So, our factories will be able to produce more goods again.

There are measures to apply the brakes and dispose of the flea markets, of which there are countless numbers in Slovakia. Goods are sold in them that have tax and customs duty evasion built into them. In this regard, there are many assertive measures that need to be introduced. For example, weighing stations for the trucks that enter our Republic. There has been talk about this for two years, but no one has done anything.

[SMENA] Are you also considering new tax concessions?

[Kozlik] It is a question of transforming the thinking of the entrepreneurial sphere. We should motivate businessmen not toward consumption—for example, toward buying cars worth millions—but toward entering into investment. Therefore, it is necessary to make it possible for them to deduct some investments from their tax base. We are also considering whether a deduction from the tax base should not similarly concern the costs that the entrepreneurial sphere would spend on business representation abroad. The issue does not involve whether or not a certain exporter establishes such a representation, but the method of coordination. This means that we will support investment and exports financed from our own resources. Reducing the tax base is justified because it will be returned to the state by other means.

[SMENA] Will the approach to public investment be changed?

[Kozlik] So far, we have encountered two views on this issue. One said that it is necessary to utilize the state budget's resources. We have provided Sk1.0 or Sk2.0 billion per annum for highway construction. However, we would be building highways until the year 2050 at this rate. The second option is to take a foreign loan. We have everything at home, however—whether labor or raw materials. Do we have to take out a loan for them? After all, foreign resources will come into the account of the National Bank, which will secure koruna coverage. This in practice acts like a factor that enters the economy with all of its inflationary consequences. However, I need not dollars but koruna coverage. The entire financial circulation of public investment procures this. That is, the interest is in dollars, but the service is in korunas.

[SMENA] When, then, are foreign loans justified?

[Kozlik] When I need a loan for state-of-the-art technology that I have to import. It starts producing immediately upon its arrival in the Republic. Therefore, a dollar loan is necessary when it is effective. But, it does not concern investment of the type whereby 95 percent of costs are covered by domestic resources. So, in this sense, we have to begin to negotiate with the National Bank and to define the inflationary risks and how to pay interest on the loans for public investment. I am of the opinion that they should have a lower interest rate than normal because this involves utilizing frozen potential that may serve the whole state. In short, it is necessary to distinguish between the entrepreneurial objectives for one factory and the investment sphere for the infrastructure, investment that covers the needs of the whole state.

[SMENA] Do we already know the size of the investment for the infrastructure?

[Kozlik] First of all, it is necessary to clearly define the available capacities in Slovakia because, if you exceed the available capacities by the volume of public work, you trigger inflation. This requires taking a pen and doing some calculations. We have already done some, and we know how many highways have been specifically prepared for 1995. This involves only Sk3.2 billion. It is necessary to intensify this in the future. Highways are not the only public investment possible. The issue also involves a further shift in the power-generating industry—for example, the Zilina water project—and railroad construction. But, again expediently, where we need them. I will cite Ziar nad Hronom as an example. A factory will be fully reconstructed here beginning in the middle of this year. We will need massive transportation capacity to bring in the raw materials and take away the products. The existing railroad junction is not adequate. The first cash injection should go there; it will be returnable because it will involve revenue in foreign currencies.

[SMENA] Where will these funds come from?

[Kozlik] Not from the budget; it will only be for covering the state's basic needs—defense, education, social assistance, and foreign affairs. Understandably, certain motivations oriented toward entrepreneurial activities—for example, toward reducing import or, as the case may be, energy demands—will remain there.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

These funds will be pegged within the credit framework of the Slovak National Bank [NBS]. We are considering establishing a special financial institution for this. It will be, in essence, a state institution. We are not ruling out the entry of other—for example, foreign—capital. A banking principle with fixed interest rates precisely targeted on precisely defined investment must apply here, however. Interlinking with the NBS will be obvious because it controls the credit framework and the development of inflation. [passage omitted]

[SMENA] We will tap a different barrel now. How is financial policy connected with privatization?

[Kozlik] One example of improving the revenue part of the state budget is the system of combined privatization. Coupon privatization has improved neither the state's financial situation nor the enterprises. Experience indicates that the enterprises privatized by the coupon method are virtually indistinguishable from the still state-owned enterprises. Only enterprises that were targeted for privatization, whether by employees shareholding companies or foreign capital or limited companies, are showing signs of dynamism.

[SMENA] Will this finding be reflected in future privatization waves?

[Kozlik] The departments' philosophy, with a precisely defined method for continuing privatization, should be clear by 15 January. The basis is that the coupon method will not be the majority one. We will have to expand considerably the set of enterprises because the last offer intended that almost 97 percent of the shares were for coupon privatization. We are reckoning on coupon privatization of under 50 percent, and, therefore, there have to be considerably more enterprises.

Thus, the date of the launch is being postponed. Apart from this, it will be necessary to resolve the new civic-legal relations that have evolved by the duplicitous registration of coupon books. This is not a simple matter. This was also the responsibility of the investment funds; let us admit this. In short, the preparation of coupon privatization requires a more precise legal framework and assigning the property is crucial.

[SMENA] What was the reason for the postponement of the preliminary coupon privatization round? Was it really unavoidable?

[Kozlik] New shareholding companies are being formed that need to register at the commercial court, which takes a certain amount of time, although, later, the investment coupon owners [MIKS] will acquire shares in the targeted privatized enterprises. They will have a higher value, and their value may increase sharply. A citizen may then sell his shares on the capital market. A precise legislative framework will guarantee that the shares are tradable from the beginning. I would not rely too much on dividends; citizens will not see them so fast because Slovakia needs Sk500 billion worth of investment by the year 2000.

[SMENA] Investment funds are closely associated with coupon privatization. What is their impact on our economy?

[Kozlik] The funds have not contributed any development capital to the enterprises. They are acting as if they wanted to run the enterprises. They were originally supposed to administer MIKS's shares so that good use would be made of them. Instead of this, they transferred to the role of new-era planning commissions. A few young men want to run hundreds of enterprises. Everything is moving in a slightly different direction from what it should be. However, this does not mean that we want to toss everything overboard. Nevertheless, it is a fact that ownership is enormously splintered. Therefore, we also have to make sure that the investment funds do not own more than 20 percent of the shares in one enterprise. A condition that the antimonopoly office will safeguard is to make sure that cartel ownership relations do not evolve. They would thus exert pressure on prices, which again would not have the desired effect. Naturally, this mainly concerns the first wave of coupon privatization.

[SMENA] It seems that you do not have the best opinion of the funds...?

[Kozlik] It is necessary to view the two aspects of this process objectively. The funds could act more dynamically, but they cannot play a fundamental role because they do not have the resources. Apart from this, there is the risk that they will sell off the shares abroad. We still do not know who is behind whom. I personally see risks rather than positive aspects. We already have the first wave behind us. It is necessary to undertake a legal adjustment and to avoid mistakes in the second wave.

[SMENA] What about creating a favorable business environment?

[Kozlik] If we want to talk about a transformation environment, the word "government" will be pushed into the background. As I have already mentioned, it will be associated with the Army, development, education, and culture. Naturally, certain support mechanisms will remain. Because I will return to exports, it is necessary to talk about support for exports. In the budget, we should earmark certain funds for the Export Insurance Company.

Apart from this, we also want to apply other market instruments. Tax relief should also concern science and research. Although this will have a one-time impact on the budget, in the form of reducing its revenue side, these resources will return to it by other means. The third bloc is made up of business investment. The state budget should make softer interest rates possible so that we send a clear signal to the banks. These are all things that have been referred to platonically for two or three years. However, the conditions were not created for them.

The year 1995 should be a period in which there are enough resources. Not should be; there will be enough. It

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

is necessary to take certain motivating steps so that the banks know how to orient themselves. There should be impulses directed toward certain projects. The worst thing is if the banks do not go into the desirable ones. There is another thing we want to resolve. The aim is to transfer to a balanced budget so that we do not burden future generations with debt.

Hungarian Opposition Leader Values Visit to SR

LD1401180495 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lajos Fur, chairman of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], told TASR today that the results of his two-day visit to the Slovak Republic [SR] were exceptionally positive. He said that the meeting was useful to both the two countries and the minorities. He did not exclude the possibility of repeating similar missions in the future.

Fur informed TASR about the discussion with Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar. According to Fur, Meciar said on the situation of the ethnic Hungarians in Slovakia that he saw no serious issues asking for solutions and that there were some social areas in which the status of ethnic Hungarians was very good. Prime Minister Meciar is ready to solve any issues contravening the appropriate laws.

Ruthenian Minority Seeks Recognition

LD1601183795 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1100 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] As Mikulas Laso, chairman of the Ruthenian Revival, has told us, Eva Slavkovska, minister of education and science, and Ivan Hudec, minister of culture, today met a delegation of the society representing the interests of the Ruthenian national minority. They will meet Milan Cic, chairman of the Constitutional Court, on 19 January. Editor Peter Turcik has interviewed Mikulas Laso:

[Begin recording] [Turcik] After World War II, the issue of the Ruthenian nationality became a taboo in Czechoslovakia.

[Laso] At the beginning of the 1950's, the nation that lives here, in this region, was renamed from Ruthenian to Ukrainian. For over 40 years, we were not allowed to use our Ruthenian nationality—only the Ukrainian. We are not interested in anything else. We have no other aims, like autonomy or forming a state. We fully identify with Slovakia; Slovakia is our motherland. We do not want to behave like the other two minorities in this state, the Hungarians and the Ukrainians. We want our children to be taught all subjects in Slovak, but they should have two or perhaps three lessons a week to learn—voluntarily, I stress—their own language, about their own culture and the history of their ancestors. [passage omitted]

Please do not identify us with the Ukrainians. I am a Ruthenian, I live in Slovakia, I sympathize with Slovakia. It is my state, and, if other nationalities have their homelands outside the Slovak borders, it is not true of the Ruthenians. They have only Slovakia. Slovakia is our homeland. A good mother looks after its children, and I believe that the Slovak state will look after its Ruthenians. [passage omitted] [end recording]

TU's Reject Government Wage Regulation Attempt

AU1601211295 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 10 Jan 95 p 1

[TA SR report: "V. Stevko: The Trade Unions [TU's] Disagree With Wage Regulation; It Is a Disturbing Element"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bratislava—The Confederation of Trade Unions (KOZ SR) categorically renounces the proposal to regulate wages as incompatible with a market economy. This view is expressed in a statement issued by the KOZ SR and given to TA SR by its vice president, Vaclav Stevko.

Following up on the recent meeting between the Slovak Government and the KOZ SR representatives, V. Stevko points out in the statement that, on the basis of comments made by some government members, the impression is being created in the mass media that the trade unions agree with the implementation of wage regulating measures. "This is not the case; the trade unions disagree with wage regulation and renounce it," emphasizes the statement. It goes on to say that the comments made by Cabinet members on an agreement on this issue are based only on the intentions and ideas of the government and on the fact that this issue was on the agenda. "No agreement was reached between the two negotiating sides, however," emphasizes the unions' vice president.

The repeated attempts by the Slovak Government to introduce wage regulation in business entities are not, according to the KOZ SR, backed up by an analysis and assessment of wage development. The trade unionists consider wage regulation to be a disturbing and pointless element in the process of collective bargaining and an attempt by the state to extend its influence in the wrong place in the business sphere.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Minister Welcomes Russian Ratification of Treaty

LD1301203095 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1700 GMT 13 Jan 95

[Report by Correspondent Miklos Keleti—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] After many delays, the lower house of the Russian parliament has at last ratified the Hungarian-Russian basic treaty. What concrete and positive changes in the relationship between the two countries can be expected from this? Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs is on the line:

[Kovacs] I would highlight the political significance of this, rather than its concrete practical implications. That the Russian parliament has at last ratified the intergovernmental treaty on bilateral relations concluded more than three years ago is a favorable development. That the Russian side's reservations over a treaty that distances them from the intervention in Hungary in 1956 seem to have ceased to exist has special political significance. Now it is the Hungarian parliament's turn to ratify this treaty; and after this the treaty can go into effect. Then it can provide a framework for the development of bilateral relations in every important field.

Slovakia, European Minority Standards Viewed

LD1401131095 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The chairmen of three Hungarian opposition parties—the Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP], the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], and the Federation of Young Democrats [Fidesz]—have heard on their visit to Slovakia that Slovakia is ready to accept the standards of the Council of Europe and consider them obligatory in minority issues. Peter Gyuricza reports on the press briefing where the experiences of the visit were summed up.

[Gyuricza] At the meeting of party chairmen, [Slovak Prime Minister] Vladimir Meciar stressed the importance of historic reconciliation. He said the improvement of economic ties could be an important element in the development of Slovak-Hungarian relations. Naturally, the sorting out of the minority issues was also part of the system of bilateral relations—said MDF Chairman Lajos Fur, summing up yesterday's talks, which lasted nearly 90 minutes. He added:

[Begin Fur recording] Mr. Meciar said that he, his party, and his government were ready to accept the standards of the Council of Europe and to consider them obligatory, in respect of minority policy in Slovakia; and what is more, to make the relevant Council of Europe standards legal guarantees by incorporating them into Slovak law. [end recording] [passage omitted].

Kovacs on Ties With Neighbors, Minority Issues

LD1501135795 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0650 GMT 15 Jan 95

[Interview with Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs by correspondent Endre Rozsa; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Rozsa] Mr. Foreign Minister, Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar will visit Hungary soon. Prior to this, however, Hungarian opposition parties will be visiting Slovakia and will obviously meet the Slovak prime minister. To what extent will this clash with foreign policy goals, with your ideas?

[Kovacs] Before the [1994] Hungarian elections, Gyula Horn, chairman of the then-opposition Hungarian Socialist Party, visited Bratislava and had talks with [former] Prime Minister Moravcik. Why would I object now to the meeting of the current opposition parties with the Slovak prime minister in office? [passage omitted]

[Rozsa] So, is it wrong to say that the political positions of the opposition and the government regarding Slovakia differ?

[Kovacs] I think the difference between the various parliamentary parties was not, and is not, about goals but rather much more about the methods and means to be applied, the approach to foreign policy, and negotiating style.

The current government and opposition agree—just as the former government and opposition did—that settling relations with neighbors, establishing and maintaining good ties with them, is essential.

There are various reasons for this. Obviously, it is a security policy issue for Hungary, because no country can feel secure amidst tense relations with its neighbors. It is also an economic issue, because no genuinely good economic cooperation is conceivable without adequate political ties. It is also obvious that Hungary can do very little for Hungarians abroad if it has tense relations with countries where a large Hungarian minority lives. Finally, neither Hungary nor its neighbors will be welcome in European integration institutions if they fail to settle their relations prior to their entry. [passage omitted]

[Rozsa] Let us not avoid the hottest issue: the matter of the Hungarians living beyond the border. I think this issue puts a large burden on our ties with Slovakia, as well as Romania and other neighboring countries.

[Kovacs] That is exactly so, because the issue of minority rights is not exclusively a Hungarian matter but a stability factor in this part of Europe. [passage omitted]

As soon as we took office—in fact, during our election campaign—we stressed that we have no reason to evade this basic treaty if our neighbors regard a basic treaty with Hungary as important. There are two issues that we

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

consider unavoidable in the basic treaties. One of them is the matter of borders: territorial claims. It is true that Hungary has no territorial claims, and no Hungarian Government has ever officially questioned the borders between Hungary and neighboring countries. If, however, any of our neighbors feels reassured if Hungary recognizes this again in a bilateral treaty, then I reiterate that we have no reason to decline.

[Rozsa] The truth is that the Hungarian-Slovak basic treaty cannot be concluded at the moment because of the inevitable question of to what extent Slovakia is or is not a legal successor of the agreements signed by Czechoslovakia. The fact that the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros affair was forwarded to The Hague International Court of Justice [ICJ] also represents a very serious obstacle.

[Kovacs] I disagree. The Gabcikovo issue may indeed be settled finally by the ICJ. However, I do not exclude the possibility that the two countries can reach agreement prior to the ICJ, and we have been working for this. Thus, I do not consider the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros issue to be an obstacle to the basic treaty.

The draft text of the basic treaties, which the Hungarian Foreign Ministry forwarded to Slovakia and Romania, contains recognition of the existing borders, on a mutual basis of course, and a clause that the two sides have no territorial claims against each other. In this way we have, in fact, anticipated the needs of the two neighboring countries and are ready to meet them. At the same time, the passage in the draft text regarding minority rights lays down the issue of minority rights very precisely; its every sentence can be supported by international documents. Therefore, I believe that the draft text we handed over to the two neighboring countries is a good foundation for the signing of the bilateral treaties, because it could settle these two most delicate issues satisfactorily.

[Rozsa] [passage omitted] What does the Hungarian Government wish to do in protection of the cultural autonomy of Hungarians abroad?

[Kovacs] Hungary has three possible ways of supporting the assertion of the rights of Hungarians abroad. The first possibility lies in bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

International forums provide another possibility. We will continue to make efforts at the Council of Europe and other forums for the creation of such international documents, which can then be a good basis for reference. [passage omitted]

The third possibility is to help, by means of direct support, Hungarians abroad with developing bourgeois mentality, with their economic achievements. As Romanian Foreign Minister [Teodor] Melescanu stated recently, the Romanian leadership has no objection to this.

[Rozsa] Hungarians abroad want to participate in the preparation of the basic treaties, but the countries of which the Hungarians are citizens protest against this.

[Kovacs] I consider this need of the Hungarians abroad to be rightful and logical. As regards our position, we would welcome at the negotiating table the representatives of the organizations and parties of Hungarians in Romania and Slovakia—on the Romanian and the Slovak side, of course, because they are citizens of those countries—as well as representatives of the Slovaks and Romanians in Hungary on the Hungarian side, because they are Hungarian citizens. The reality, however, is that our two aforementioned neighbors do not accept this. Therefore, we chose to involve them in the preparation for the talks. [passage omitted]

Thus, even if they are not at the negotiating table, it is possible for them to comment on the drafts. We also made sure to inform the organizations and parties of the Hungarians in Romania and Slovakia about the achievements at these expert talks, immediately after the Hungarian-Romanian and Hungarian-Slovak expert talks that took place in November. They have been continuously informed and consulted.

EU Wants Budapest Under 'Best' Conditions

LD1601200395 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The EU [European Union] wants to admit Hungary under the best possible conditions. This was said by the French minister in charge of European affairs [Alain Lamassoure] in Budapest when meeting the Hungarian Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. Lamassoure said the western European countries were not willing to admit countries that had problems with each other. The minister said that France, which currently holds the EU presidency, was ready to give assistance in the conclusion of the Hungarian-Slovak and the Hungarian-Romanian basic treaties.

Foreign Minister Kovacs said that his government welcomed the EU's involvement in the drawing up of the treaties.

Border Guard Officer Views Seizure of Uranium-235

AU1701090995 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jan 95 pp 1,11

["G.J.Z.-M.P."-signed report: "Fissile Material at Hegyeshalom: The Big Sting"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Some 1.7 kg of uranium-235 isotope was indeed found at Hegyeshalom [western border town] in December. Lt. Colonel Istvan Szoke of the Border Guard confirmed NEPSZABADSAG's information at the Border Guard's news conference.

Szoke said that they took note of the "Slovak link" when Slovak newspapers reported that, on the Slovak side of the Hungarian-Slovak border at Satoraljaujhely [northern Hungary], an attempt had been made to smuggle 1.5 kg of uranium-235 isotope across the border.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

A Slovak Border Guard officer was also among those involved. That was when the Hungarian border guards and police took notice of "a certain group of criminals."

When four Slovak citizens attempted to leave Hungary in a Nissan and a BMW at Hegyeshalom on 10 December, the border guards, together with the customs officers, searched the cars and found 1.7 kg of uranium-235 isotope in a 700-ml jar. The uranium smugglers were arrested. The confiscated material is not suitable for making a nuclear bomb, and has a market value of only $50 per 1 kg. It is likely that either these smugglers had been deceived or they themselves were intending to deceive their prospective buyers.

Laszlo B. Sztanyik, head of the National Institute of Radiation Biology and Medicine, told NEPSZABADSAG that of the 1.7 kg of confiscated unclean uranium, only 0.6 kg was enriched—about threefold. Such uranium products are used as heating elements in power station reactors. In addition to the enriched uranium, 1 kg of so-called weakened [szegenyitett] uranium was also found. Hungarian experts have not seen this material before, but they know that it is used to make containers for radioactive material abroad.

Plutonium is the really dangerous and valuable material that can be suitable for making a nuclear bomb. Fissile material was confiscated from smugglers on four occasion in Hungary in 1994, but no plutonium was found.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Pawlak Awaits Olechowski Resignation 'in Writing'

LD1301175395 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1453 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP)—Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak is waiting for Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski's resignation to be submitted in writing, Ewa Wachowicz, the prime minister's press secretary, told PAP on Friday afternoon.

Wachowicz said that the prime minister talked to Minister Olechowski on Friday morning and that the foreign minister told him he supported his resignation. "The prime minister is holding back his decision and comments until he receives the minister's resignation in writing," she said.

Olechowski resigned on 27 October and Ewa Wachowicz recalled that Waldemar Pawlak, in a letter dated 4 January to the foreign minister in which he granted him a two-week leave, expressed hope that after that period Olechowski would either get on with his duties or tender his "unequivocal resignation."

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, procedural issues are not important and will soon be resolved, and it is difficult to imagine they could be an important obstacle to accepting Minister Olechowski's resignation.

Olechowski Departure Not To Affect Relations

LD1601092795 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0800 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputy Prime Minister Grzegorz Kolodko told Polish Radio today that the resignation of Foreign Affairs Minister Andrzej Olechowski would not have a serious impact on economic relations with the West.

[Begin Kolodko recording] I do not think it should have a great impact. I regret that Minister Olechowski decided to go. It is a pity because he was a professional in our foreign service and was highly valued, not only by myself. We should stay calm, as always, in a situation like this. It is not good. It will be good if we quickly find an equally good minister.

However, the line of our foreign policy will be continued in accordance with the imperative of the state. I declared it unequivocally on behalf of my government during my visit to the United States, and I am going to repeat it today in the presence of 25 ambassadors of the OECD countries. We aspire to join this organization, and I am having talks on the issue in Paris. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Resignation

WS1601144595 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Jan 95 p 2

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Andrzej Olechowski by Cezary Gmyz; place and date not given: "Foreign Affairs Minister Andrzej Olechowski: I Am Playing for a Political Crisis"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Gmyz] Public feelings are that you unnecessarily acted upon hurt pride when announcing your resignation. Are you not afraid that upholding it will reinforce those feelings?

[Olechowski] I did what dignity required. I have reason to be deeply disappointed with Deputy Prime Minister Cimoszewicz and Prime Minister Pawlak, who knew what his deputy was up to, because they allowed this to happen. As far as honor is concerned, I have received a credential from the Constitutional Tribunal that I was right, but I misjudged the world. You cannot blame people who claimed before Copernicus came along that the sun revolved around the earth. The Tribunal clearly stated my innocence.

I realize, of course, that not everyone understands my motives. For some time, I have had the impression that I was an outsider in a team that did everything it could to get rid of me. It was not I, however, who stirred up the conflict. I said from the very beginning that a positive verdict of the Constitutional Tribunal would cause the reasons for my resignation to vanish. After the prime minister's televised statement in "Pulse of the Day," however, I concluded that he ignited a new conflict by his astounding attack on foreign policy. There was nothing I could do but leave.

[Gmyz] The Freedom Union recently appealed to all of the state authorities, including you, to put a halt to the public conflict pertaining to Polish foreign policy. It was said that such conflicts are not made public even in banana republics.

[Olechowski] I was very reserved throughout the conflict. I feel embittered about the negligence of certain widely observed manners. It is true that nowhere is there a practice for a prime minister to appear on public television and announce that he disagrees with the foreign minister and then go on to say he will give him another chance.

It is also unheard of for third parties to read a letter before it reaches the addressee and for one of the chief state figures to disclose the reply to such a letter. It so happens that my correspondence with the prime minister on foreign policy became public without my consent. I am not blaming the journalists, of course, but those who publicized the letters. This is sick. I agree this should be changed.

[Gmyz] What do you want to achieve by handing in your resignation?

[Olechowski] The situation in Poland is not good. The current state of affairs creates, for the first time in years, a negative opinion of Poland, its condition, and perspectives. The words that reappear most often in reference to our situation are blunt: grotesque, tragicomedy, paralysis. Today these are the opinions of journalists,

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

tomorrow they will become political assessments, the day after tomorrow they will sink in and function for many months. If we keep up like this, we can forget about quick roadways to NATO and the European Union in the near future, about any roadways for that matter.

I am playing for a political crisis, a crisis that will bring about more or less harmonious cooperation between all centers of power, also in foreign policy. This, to my deep belief, is not possible without a political crisis and mayhem. By resigning, I wish to bring about a situation in which all of these difficulties will become obvious and will lead to settling the conflicts. It is impossible to carry on this way.

[Gmyz] Are you not afraid, however, that your resignation will confirm opinions that Poland does not want to enter NATO and the European Union? After all, you are aware that for many politicians in the West you yourself are a guarantee of our pro-West aspirations.

[Olechowski] Do you think you can really fool anyone with a facade? Only inattentive observers, I would say. Anyone who wants to buy a house to live in will check what is inside.

A foreign minister can act as a guarantor only if he is backed by an efficient system. It was a big dilemma for me whether to resign. Please, believe me, it was a huge headache.

I am aware, of course, that I am a guarantor of a defined foreign policy, primarily for many people in Poland. Second, I have won considerable credibility abroad and was a mouthpiece for our foreign policy trends. When I can no longer be efficacious, however, I cannot simultaneously act as such a guarantor and remain responsible. Currently, I am unable to push certain decisions through the Council of Ministers; neither can I fully prevent humiliating statements that make one's hair stand on end from being made in the Sejm. Those who claim that the world does not know what is cooking in other people's kitchens are wrong.

[Gmyz] Deputy Prime Minister Cimoszewicz declared that he shall continue his "clean hands campaign." It is known that ministerial officers contacted your previous employers seeking discriminating evidence. Ministry of Justice Spokesman Andrzej Cubala accused you of violating the law in one other instance—namely, combining the functions of a councillor for the Wilanow gmina [district of Warsaw] with those of a member of the Supervisory Board at Bank Handlowy. Your explanations that Bank Handlowy does not operate on the territory of that gmina did not convince the officers, who claim the bank operates nationwide.

[Olechowski] The deputy prime minister must act in compliance with the official interpretation of the Constitutional Tribunal issued last April and file a case with a common court of law. Let the judges decide whether I am guilty.

Minister Cimoszewicz is unable to abandon the old habit and belief that he is the court and passes sentences. That is not within the authority of the justice minister and prosecutor general. He is not the one who decides who is guilty. Only the courts may do that. Regarding the interpretation issued by the Constitutional Tribunal the day before yesterday, however, I suggest that the legal aspects of the ministers' parliamentary allowances should be considered.

[Gmyz] Recently, the president said he wished you had stayed in office until the end of your term. How did you persuade Lech Walesa to change his mind?

[Olechowski] I presented him with exactly the same arguments I gave at the press conference. I stated categorically and clearly that I cannot remain in the current government.

[Gmyz] At the end of January, several prime ministers and presidents will participate in celebrations commemorating the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp. Is your resignation thus not premature?

[Olechowski] We do not view that event in terms of foreign policy in any way. The delegates will come to commemorate those murdered at the camp. It will be a memorial to the tragedy that took place there, not an opportunity to practice politics.

[Gmyz] You stated at the press conference that you do not have any political plans for the future. What are your plans?

[Olechowski] I will think about that over the next few days. I have not considered that yet. So far, I thought my primary obligation was to adhere to the objectives I had as foreign minister.

Resignation of Foreign Affairs Under Secretary

LD1601152495 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1447 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Warsaw, 16 Jan—Iwo Byczewski, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MSZ], handed his resignation to Minister Andrzej Olechowski on 28 December of last year, MSZ spokesman Krzysztof Sliwinski announced today. According to the spokesman, Byczewski's departure from the Ministry is not linked to Olechowski's resignation.

Olechowski accepted Byczewski's resignation on 30 December. He is to remain in the MSZ until the end of January. At the same time, the resignation has to be accepted by the prime minister because he appoints and recalls deputy ministers as suggested by ministers. [passage omitted]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Milczanowski Ready To Resign Should Walesa Ask

LD1301182395 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan—Minister of Internal Affairs Andrzej Milczanowski has said that he will resign from the government if asked by the president, Andrzej Szczypinski the minister's spokesman, announced today.

Here is Szczypinski's statement for PAP: "Minister of Internal Affairs Andrzej Milczanowski declares: In accordance with numerous earlier declarations, should the president ask the minister to leave the government, he will immediately resign from his post."

Walesa, Pawlak Discuss 'Personnel Matters'

LD1601130595 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] After a meeting between the president and the prime minister, the government press office has announced that Lech Walesa will soon send his refusal to appoint Longin Pastusiak to the post of national defense minister in writing. The president also said that he would accept the resignation of Andrzej Olechowski from the post of foreign minister. A candidate for this post was not discussed.

[Begin Jerzy Izdebski, deputy head of the government press office, recording] Among the topics discussed at today's meeting between President Lech Walesa and Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak was the agenda of the next meeting of the Council of Ministers, including plans for government work in the first six months of 1995 and the so-called map of privatization.

Also discussed were personnel matters in the Ministries of National Defense and Internal Affairs. Regarding the candidacy of Professor Longin Pastusiak for the post of national defense minister, the president will soon send his refusal in writing. The president confirmed his readiness to accept the resignation of Andrzej Olechowski. The issue of his possible successor was not discussed.

Referring to the situation in the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the president expressed the view that, in his opinion, these are signs of the undermining of state stability. Prime Minister Pawlak does not share this view. He is obviously interested in a quick agreement concerning the appointment of the ministers. In his view, however, personal issues play a more important role in the discussion than the functioning of the state institution.

As far as the functioning of the three ministries is concerned, the president stressed the need to work out appropriate solutions in their statutes to ensure influence of the government on everyday work of these ministries. [end recording]

The government communique was presented by Jerzy Izdebski, deputy head of the press office.

PM: Problems With Walesa Due to Coming Election

LD1601201295 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In an interview for POLITYKA weekly, Prime Minister [PM] Waldemar Pawlak said that problems with cooperation with President Lech Walesa were a result of the forthcoming presidential elections. When electoral forecasts appeared, troubles appeared too, he said. According to Prime Minister Pawlak, behind a proposal for one joint candidate for president put forward by the ruling coalition [Polish Peasant Party and the Democratic Left Alliance], there is an experience that, when there is a lack of agreement, all may sometimes be lost. But the prime minister stressed that it was better for the democratic system that one's own candidates be put forward first.

Prime Minister Pawlak told the POLITYKA journalists that he knew that the so-called president's ministers [of internal, foreign affairs, and national defense] may be used for games aiming at stirring the government crisis. Asked how he was going to solve the problems following the Constitutional Tribunal ruling on the so-called "clean hands," Pawlak replied that clean intentions of politicians are as important as their clean hands. The prime minister said that, in a law-abiding state, a judgment is reserved for independent courts and not for individual people, even though they may be prosecutors. He also expressed his surprise that people who represented the State Treasury and were obliged to watch the observance of the law are accused of breaking it.

Daily Views Government Crisis, Chance of Survival

WS1601150195 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 16 Jan 95 p 4

[Article by (an, knysz, wz): "Will Government Survive?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A cabinet without presidential ministers? The Polish Peasant Party's [PSL] minority government? Earlier elections?

"Any compromise with the coalition means losing some ground," we were told yesterday by a Belweder minister who wished to remain anonymous. "Walesa is sitting in the Presidential Palace, and they are governing. Compromise is out of the question. Walesa wants to wage his election campaign under the slogan of fighting against the red."

These are the moods in the Belvedere after Minister Andrzej Olechowski tendered his resignation on 13 January. Meanwhile, more than a dozen ambassadors and several directors of departments are saying that they will

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

follow in Olechowski's footsteps. Deputy Minister Iwo Byczewski, who is currently in charge of the ministry, is leaving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MSZ] as well.

As we have found out, Walesa planned to remove from the government "his ministers"—Kolodziejczyk (National Defense Ministry), Olechowski (MSZ), and Milczanowski (Internal Affairs Ministry)—early this year. "Life has speeded all this up," the minister says and laughs.

SLD: An Escape Forward

"We defend this coalition, which is sometimes against our own interests," Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] Chairman Aleksander Kwasniewski said yesterday on Radio "Zet." "We must support decisions we are not fully convinced about. For four days now, Sejm Speaker Oleksy and I have been trying to get in touch with the prime minister in order to have the foreign affairs minister's issue elucidated. We have not been successful."

SLD politicians are complaining that the prime minister is making one mistake after another. Journalists keep writing about Police Chief Smolarek, InterAms, Minister Podkanski, Main Customs Office Director Sekula, Labor Deputy Minister Baszniak. Chances of curbing inflation are decreasing, the system of social insurance remains unreformed... "Economic growth is here today, but it may or may not be here tomorrow," Kwasniewski cautions.

The SLD sticks to its proposal: Kwasniewski for prime minister, Pawlak, as candidate of the coalition, for president. The SLD is hoping that Pawlak will choose to "escape forward" and run for the presidency and Kwasniewski will reorganize the government.

Neither Kwasniewski nor Jozef Oleksy allegedly rules out the possibility that, if the PSL says no, the SLD will withdraw its ministers. "The property would be taken care of by Deputy Prime Minister Grzegorz Kolodko, the nonaligned expert," one of our interlocutors says ironically. He adds that the SLD is no longer afraid of a minority government of peasants and earlier elections.

Pawlak: There Is No Crisis

Prime Minister Pawlak said on 14 January that "one can speak about a crisis in the ministries that are under the special care of the president; however, there is no crisis in the government." He added that the president is looking for "a road to a crisis, which may weaken everyone and which does not necessarily have to help anyone gain anything." He stated that he would try to "find solutions" during the 16 January meeting with Walesa. However, yesterday the Belvedere still did not receive any confirmation that the prime minister would actually visit the president.

"Will the coalition survive until the presidential elections?" we asked the PSL's deputy prime minister, Aleksander Luczak.

"May it survive," he replied.

"Does that mean that its existence is jeopardized?"

"It will survive, it certainly will," Luczak corrected himself.

He did hear about the idea of the SLD forcing Prime Minister Pawlak to resign. However, he heard such reports exclusively from journalists. Cooperation between PSL and SLD will be facilitated by the new coalition accord. Luczak believes that Walesa will force the coalition to appoint ministerial directors in the presidential ministries.

However, a representative of the PSL opposition admitted yesterday that the PSL found itself in a situation of political isolation. According to him, the idea of forcing Pawlak to step down is supported by both the Belvedere and the SLD. The PSL should try to reach a compromise with the SLD. "The absolute minimum is to agree on ministerial directors in the presidential ministries. The maximum is to agree on the following option: Kwasniewski for prime minister, Pawlak for president."

Walesa Views Relations With CR on Eve of Visit

LD1601205195 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1700 GMT 16 Jan 95

["Exclusive" interview with President Lech Walesa by correspondent Miroslav Karas in Warsaw on 16 January; Walesa speaks in Polish, fading to Czech translation—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Before his official visit to the Czech Republic [CR] tomorrow, Polish President Lech Walesa has given an exclusive interview to Czech Radio. Questions were put to him by Miroslav Karas, our Warsaw correspondent.

[Karas] Mr. President, the CR has now existed for two years. What is your assessment of relations between the CR and Poland? What, in your opinion, are the priorities? Do you think our nations know each other better now than they did five years ago?

[Walesa] In some ways we definitely know each other better, and in other less well. [indistinct portion] We get to know each other because we want to, it is a pleasure rather than a duty, nobody is telling us to do this. We certainly do not make use of all opportunities for expanding mutual relations. I have a feeling that our past misleads us. We forget that we are neighbors, that we are close. Sometimes it seems as if we do not respect each other. Some people think New York is closer than Warsaw or Prague and only when they are not successful in New York, they find that they can do business here, too.

[Karas] What is the position of Poland in Europe now?.

[Walesa] It depends on which area. In a political sense, they perhaps watch us, wanting to see where we are

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

getting. Is this permanent, how well are we doing? Will the system not change back? Even if it is not said officially, we are observed with interest. Our economic assessment is a different matter. In this area, we are not seen as the biggest possible partner. It will take some time before we find ourselves in a more advantageous position. We can issue various declarations, but only life and practice will get us to our rightful position.

[Karas] You are known for always having a solution ready. What will be your moves in the next few weeks, as it is not a secret that there is a conflict between you and the parliament, that the government of Prime Minister Pawlak does not agree with your candidate for defense minister and when it is expected that you will veto the state budget?

[Walesa] I always try to be prepared for any eventuality, and it depends on the circumstances which solution I go for, Lech Walesa says. I will not tell you now which solution I will choose. Maybe it will be the most extreme one or maybe the most pleasant. Now, at this moment, I simply do not know. I am, however, prepared for everything.

[Karas] Do you not worry that Poland may become politically unstable?

[Walesa] No. Although the situation now looks very complicated, I am not worried. As long as I am the president—and this is the case to the end of the year, maybe even longer—I will not allow anyone to destabilize the situation. I, naturally, can pay for this dearly, but I will not permit it.

[Karas] Mr. President, many of your decisions are described as wrong. Some people even think they are against the law. Which were your greatest mistakes? What would you now do otherwise?

[Walesa] We all make mistakes. I think that some of my past moves were wrong—but this is what I think now. I think I would do some things differently today. But, if I were to go back in time, I do not know whether I would not act in the same way I did then. I was provided with a choice of actions and I went for the best solution. For example, I find today that I lack a political background. This has been my worst mistake. In the past, everybody begged me to become a president above all parties. I agreed with it and now I am the victim of these ideas. I will simply have to work harder now.

[Karas] My last question is: If you were able to sit down in a bar somewhere in Prague, what would you speak about at the table?

[Walesa] I would first listen to everything very closely. I think that the Czechs, like the Poles, are not quite satisfied with everything. We have gained freedom, that is true, but our life has not improved much. This is a problem: Were mistakes made? Were all opportunities exhausted? I am, however, convinced that, in about 20 years, when a new system is really working well, people will say: We are grateful for our better life. We live in a transitional period, when we have to hear much criticism and be able to put up with a lot. It is a difficult time, maybe even more difficult than the fight that is behind us.

Pawlak, Belgian Counterpart Discuss Relations

BR1301151795 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 13 Jan 95 p 5

[Report by Michel Rosten: "No Disputes With Belgium—Security and the Economy at Heart of Dehaene Visit"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw—On Thursday morning [12 January] Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene received the new Russian Ambassador Churkin to "express his profound concern about the situation in Chechnya." At the end of the afternoon he picked up the theme again in Warsaw in the company of Polish Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak, who is without any doubt far more worried by this new war in the Caucasus. At the same time, some 500 people marched down the street in front of the Belvedere on the way to the Russian Embassy, where they lit candles in memory of the victims of the bombardments and fighting in Groznyy.

Security was not the only theme covered during a tightly scheduled conversation between the two heads of government. Warsaw's inclusion in the Brussels-based international structures was also on the agenda of the discussions, which are unprecedented in the Polish capital since the fall of communism.

On the bilateral level, relations are not suffering from any true disagreement. But that does not mean that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds... So while Poland welcomes the fact that Belgium no longer considers it a high-risk country for investments and trade, Pawlak asked that this theoretical measure be put into practice. The fact is that the Czech Republic benefits from a more favorable status, but a Belgian source stressed that alignment could take place in March.

On the other hand Pawlak profited from the occasion by asking his interlocutor to agree to a new contribution toward reducing Polish debt, in the form of a bonus in the environmental sector. A Belgian adviser stressed that Brussels could not envisage making a new financial effort.

On Friday Dehaene was to meet Polish Foreign Minister Olechowski, in so far as he had not decided to resign—which seemed improbable on the day after the judgment of the constitutional court on the dispute arising from the remuneration of the minister for nongovernmental activities. Dehaene will then be received by President Walesa.

Prime Minister on Economy, Russia, Elections

BR1201153295 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 12 Jan 94 p 6

[Interview with Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak by Jean Orval in Warsaw; date not given: "Warsaw More

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Orientated Than Ever Toward the West—Pawlak Continues to Call For the Integration of His Country in NATO and the European Union"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *The day before the official visit to Warsaw by the Belgian prime minister (who will extend his trip to Prague at the start of next week), Polish Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak agreed to answer the questions of LA LIBRE BELGIQUE.*

[Orval] Prime minister, Poland is showing indisputable economic successes, with sustained growth and a controlled budget deficit. But inflation remains, there is a trade deficit, and large foreign investors are hesitant. What are your plans to remedy these shortcomings?

[Pawlak] The overall economic indicators show that the situation in Poland and the investment conditions in our country are improving. After all, inflation dropped by 8 percentage points last year (to 30 percent compared with 38 percent in 1993), which is not insignificant, and we are determined to reduce it to 17 percent this year. However, while limiting inflation, attention must be paid to the risks of derailing social conditions. Recently, I pointed this out to IMF Director Michel Camdessus. So far, we have managed to avoid things getting out of hand like that, as shown by the unemployment rate, which dropped slightly for the first time in 1994, contrary to economic theories excluding a simultaneous drop in inflation and unemployment. We have shown that it was possible in practice. But to continue along this path, we must remain prudent, with the rate of reducing inflation. Therefore, I feel that Poland's economic indicators are sufficiently eloquent to convince potential investors that they would have a future in Poland.

Polish Agriculture: "An Opportunity and Not Just a Problem"

[Orval] The European Union (EU) fears competition from Polish agriculture in particular. How are you going to convince the European partners that it is in their interest to accept Poland into the EU?

[Pawlak] Our European partners assess Polish agricultural products at their true value. But I think there is a solution: to orientate the exports of our agricultural products to third markets. Poland has traditionally exported food products to the east, and we can envisage joint initiatives in food processing and export from Poland and the EU to the markets of the former USSR and East Asia. Therefore, Poland with its agriculture can be seen by the EU as an opportunity and not just a problem.

In addition, we are seeking to intensify regional cooperation in the context of the Visegrad Group and its free trade zone (CEFTA [Central European Free Trade Association]), which has just been widened to include Bulgaria and Romania in the south and the Baltic countries in the north. This area will eventually cover a market of 100 million inhabitants in EU-associated states, or countries that are in the process of becoming associated. If one managed to add to it concrete security guarantees for this region, we would have a good long-term perspective for doing good business together. In concrete terms, I am thinking of integration into NATO, which is becoming even more obvious in light of recent events.

Chechnya: "The Civilian Victims Will Weigh Heavily on the Future"

[Orval] Should people be afraid of Russia nowadays? Can Poland draw a lesson from the Chechen conflict?

[Pawlak] I think that, above all, wide-reaching cooperation should take place with Russia, so that it does not have a feeling of isolation. As far as we are concerned, this cooperation will be concentrated on concrete economic contacts, which arises from the simple geographical situation: For Russia the main route toward West Europe passes through Poland. This concerns both the transit of goods and oil and gas. On the political level, different scenarios for the development of the situation in Russia should certainly be considered. We are also considering the possible consequences of the events in Chechnya. And no matter what the outcome will be, we are already seeing a change of opinion regarding Russia's real power and internal situation, both political and economic. The civilian victims will weigh heavily on the future, even if the Russians manage, as will probably be the case, to impose their order militarily in Chechnya.

[Orval] To outside observers, the political situation in Poland already seems subordinate to the perspective of the presidential elections scheduled for the fall. One could not speak of friendship between you and President Walesa. Why?

[Pawlak] You have put it well: At present, nearly everything is subordinate to the perspective of the presidential elections, and that allows many things to be explained. I have no special reasons to take badly the criticisms made of me. It is normal for the executive to become a target of criticism as an electoral campaign approaches. But, in concrete terms, no one can contest the growth or improvement in the economic situation, especially for the poor, thanks to measures taken by my government.

[Orval] Without contesting the facts, one can nevertheless wonder if these successes are due to the actions of your government or are the fruit of the policies launched by previous cabinets, which emerged from Solidarity.

[Pawlak] That is a problem that must be left to the analysis of historians, who will judge it in a few decades. But I would put the emphasis on a spectacular event: the introduction (delayed several times) of a "hard" zloty on 1 January of this year.

"I Have a Candidate for the Presidential Elections"

[Orval] Will you run for president in the coming elections?

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[Pawlak] At present I am concentrating on my duties, and I think the same will apply in the future.

[Orval] Do you have a candidate?

[Pawlak] Yes, I have one, but if I mention his name too soon, I do not know if I would be doing him a service.

[Orval] Should a new government reshuffle be expected?

[Pawlak] I do not think so. I see no need for a reshuffle.

[Orval] Polish-Belgian relations are traditionally presented as exemplary by both sides. But one can always do better. What are you hoping for in concrete terms from Dehaene's visit?

[Pawlak] I hope we will have an occasion to examine bilateral questions together, in particular, because we view that our rapprochement to the EU is taking place not only through EU structures, but also via bilateral contacts, as wide-reaching as possible, both official and nongovernmental. Dehaene will have an opportunity to see personally the transformations taking place in Poland, and his visit will include an important economic aspect.

Pawlak: Integration With EU, NATO Priority

LD1301191595 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1737 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan—Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak said today that, regardless of political options, there was a general consensus in Poland regarding foreign policy priorities. The first of these is integration into the European Union and NATO, he stressed. This is independent of ministers, governments, or prime ministers; it is a national priority, Pawlak added.

The prime minister said this when asked by journalists whether Minister Olechowski's decision would prompt changes in the government's foreign policy.

Pawlak Confirms Poland Aiming To Join EU, NATO

LD1601195695 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak has confirmed that Poland's joining the European Union and NATO is the aim of his government. Asked by POLITYKA journalists to comment on Andrzej Olechowski's remarks that the current government is unwilling to let Poland be more closely involved with Western structures, Prime Minister Pawlak said that departing ministers say different things. The prime minister still believes that Minister Olechowski failed to live up to expectations, especially as far as foreign economic contacts are concerned. The interview with Prime Minister Pawlak, whose excerpts POLITYKA made available to Polish radio, will be published in the next issue of the weekly.

SLD Spokesman: No Secret Agreement With Walesa

LD1401130095 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] spokesman, Zbigniew Siemiatkowski, firmly denied a report in today's RZECZPOSPOLITA daily that said Aleksander Kwasniewski, SLD leader, and Mieczyslaw Wachowski, minister of state in the President's Office, agreed to the aim of securing Lech Walesa's election and appointing Aleksander Kwasniewski the prime minister. The scenario presented by the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily anticipated that Kwasniewski would help Lech Walesa by withdrawing his own candidacy from the presidential elections and would make the coalition propose a weaker candidate, against whom Lech Walesa could win the election. In return, the daily reports, Lech Walesa would most probably not oppose a government led by Aleksander Kwasniewski. Zbigniew Siemiatkowski denied that such talks ever took place and said that an assumption made by the RZECZPOSPOLITA was so irrational that he was not going to comment on it.

SLD Warns Walesa Against Dissolving Parliament

LD1401132495 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1141 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan—On Saturday, Zbigniew Siemiatkowski, the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] spokesman, threatened Lech Walesa with the State Tribunal if the president dissolves the parliament.

Speaking for the Polish Radio Third Program on 14 January, Siemiatkowski said: In the present situation, "there are no possibilities to legally dissolve the parliament in Poland; there is a possibility to disperse the parliament." He added that, "if the president decided to do such a thing after 3-4 February (the budget debate—PAP note), it would be in breach of the Constitution."

Siemiatkowski announced that "the parliament would then respond in accordance with the Constitution, which means that it would take the president to the State Tribunal."

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

'Positive' Aspects of Cleveland Conference Noted

AU1401202995 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Jan 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Minister of State Mircea Cosea, head of the Romanian delegation to the White House-sponsored Conference for Trade and Investments in Central and East Europe that took place in Cleveland, Ohio, 12-13 January, told our radio station exclusively that the meeting was a signal given by the U.S. Administration on the support the United States is prepared to further grant countries in transition in Central and East Europe. Among the positive elements of the Cleveland conference, Cosea pointed out the U.S. Administration's broader opening to investments in Central and East Europe, a much better attitude toward Romania, and the large number of business contacts made by the members of the Romanian delegation.

Cosea emphasized the need for a massive effort, at both the legislative and the executive level, as well as at the level of private companies, to change the mentality of the managers dealing with foreign investors. Stressing that we are currently engaged in extremely active competition with all transitional countries in the region, Cosea expressed the hope that, given Romania's need for capital, political interests of the moment will be overcome.

On the other hand, George Constantin Paunescu, chairman of the Romanian National Employers Confederation and of the General Union of Romanian Industrialists, told our radio station that he regrets the fact that our country was not given treatment equal to that granted other countries present at the Cleveland conference. However he said that he is optimistic, after his contacts with U.S. businessmen, about the latters' participation in investments and the implementation of U.S. technology in Romania. Paunescu said that our country must take radical steps as regards the market economy and must ensure that management is at the level of private initiative and does not rely on decisions by the executive branch.

As regards foreign investments in Romania, Paunescu singled out the following priority spheres: infrastructure, highways, public constructions, hotels, energy, and modern communications. According to Paunescu, businessmen should currently act on a regional multinational-level, since bilateral participation in a narrow sense has become outdated. Paunescu said: We will have to display efficiency, an ability for quick decisions, and new mentalities.

CDR Leader Constantinescu Announces Candidacy

AU1301132695 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] At a news conference this morning, Emil Constantinescu, president of the Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR], made an important statement, from which our correspondent Elena Perdichi recorded the following:

[Begin Constantinescu recording] With this statement, I today officially announce my candidacy to the presidency of the CDR and to the position of sole CDR candidate for the next presidential elections.

The reason I am doing this is the responsibility I have assumed, before the almost 5 million voters who voted for me in 1992 and who have not stopped supporting me since then. I have engaged in political struggle not for the sake of party games but in the name of the Romanian nation's higher interests. The experience of the almost three years during which I have borne this responsibility has allowed me, quite apart from my person, to think in nationwide terms. It has confirmed—if such a thing were necessary—the idea that such a mission can only be properly carried out on the basis of a clearly expressed mandate supported by the majority of the CDR constituency, above the games of the interests of particular people or groups.

Therefore, I declare here and now that I intend to run for the presidency only if my nomination is done in a democratic fashion.

The CDR president's authority can stem only from his legitimacy as leader of the opposition. This legitimacy cannot be based solely on the preferences of those who represent the CDR at the top. It should rest on the choice of those who, in fact, make up the CDR in Romania: namely, the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have not ceased for a single moment to hope for Romania's progress and modernization and to work to give concrete form to this hope.

If they trust me, I will represent them in the future elections. [end recording]

In the speech he made before this announcement, Mr. Constantinescu expressed his belief that the seriousness of the situation in Romania, generated by the inability of those in power to solve the dramatic problems confronting the economy and society, compels the CDR to undertake decisive, clear, and firm political action to end the disputes and concentrate energies on solving the problems of the country and the citizenry.

Mr. Constantinescu explained that the CDR president's mandate does not expire in February, as has been increasingly mentioned lately, but on 6 June, two years after the adoption of the convention protocol. He said the discussion on this issue has acquired dimensions that risk thrusting other urgent matters into background. Mr. Constantinescu suggested beginning without delay the process of nominating a new president. This should be done, he said, in a procedure that limits political games and the arbitrary and subjective nature of certain leaders, a procedure that should influence positively the exercise of democracy and free expression of the choice of CDR members and sympathizers throughout the country.

Constantinescu also said that the appointment of the CDR president must consolidate the CDR's unity and

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

effectiveness, and should be a first step toward establishing a ruling team capable of winning and correctly administering power.

Constantinescu's statement includes the schedule of preliminary stages he considers necessary for appointing candidates. These are: selection, evaluation, support, and, finally, election of the new CDR president by the CDR Executive Committee and Council.

According to the schedule presented, the meetings of these forums should be held no later than 28 February.

Party Chief Withdraws Support for Constantinescu

AU1301170395 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] At his weekly meeting with journalists, Sergiu Cunescu, president of the Romanian Social-Democratic Party [PSDR], made some statements in connection with the declaration made to the press this morning by Emil Constantinescu, president of the CDR [Democratic Convention of Romania].

Mr. Sergiu Cunescu said: On first examination we think this declaration is, first of all, shocking, because it shifts the entire weight of the Convention's activity exclusively to the issue of the alliance's presidency, and neglects what in the PSDR's mind is much more important: namely, to win the elections.

Secondly, Mr. Cunescu said the style and overall aspect of this letter had an imperative tone and, at the same time, was offensive to the leaders of the parties included in the Convention—which, as a matter of fact, have not been consulted in a meeting of the alliance.

Mr. Cunescu said: I personally no longer support Mr. Emil Constantinescu's candidacy, and I also think the opposition must find a candidate who can defeat Mr. Ion Iliescu and who will not simply rely on the votes of the Convention and of the parties included in the opposition but also work toward gaining additional votes.

Our correspondent Daniel Ruse has informed us that during the same news conference, an open letter was read out loud, in which the PSDR warns the UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania] of that the UDMR's intention to present at its next congress a motion demanding the reestablishment of the Hungarian Autonomous Region [Regiunea Autonoma Maghiara] would be at variance with Romania's Constitution.

PSM Vice President, Other Officials Appointed

AU1401212695 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Jan 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Committee of Representatives of the Executive Bodies of the Socialist Party of Labor [PSM] categorically distances itself from the actions of the seven officials who resigned from the party—said PSM president Ilie Verdet during a news conference at the end of today's Committee meeting, which was held behind closed doors. He said the meeting was attended by the chairmen of all county party organizations except Mehedinti County. On this occasion, the participants adopted a joint statement on the situation created in the PSM. Verdet also said the actions of the seven people who resigned from the party are, quote, damaging and caused by a struggle for power. [sentence as heard]

As regards the four-party protocol [among the four parties of the ruling coalition: the Social Democracy Party of Romania,PDSR; the PSM, the Romanian National Unity Party,PUNR, and the Greater Romania Party,PRM], the Committee of PSM Representatives came out in favor of the protocol—except for the Neamt County organization, which is going to pronounce itself on this issue at the end of next week.

Ilie Verdet said: As far as we are concerned the protocol now contains, at our request, certain minimal programmatic elements that were adopted at the second PSM congress. He added: We also want this text to be expanded to include further protocols on cooperation between signatory parties at the local level.

The journalists present at the news conference were also told that the meeting of the Committee of PSM Representatives elected Constantin Chitinian PSM vice president, and also elected Ion Popa, Gheorghe Cret, Cornel Florin Balaure, Petre Patrut, and Eugen Florescu PSM secretaries. The meeting also elected 10 new members of the Steering Committee and two members of the National Committee.

UDMR Leader Denies Party in Acute Crisis

AU1601090495 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 11 Jan 95 p 3

[Report by Clementina Filip: "Bela Marko Rejects Allegations of Acute Internal Crisis"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Was Bishop Laszlo Tokes a Securitate informer or not?" This was the question that clouded the ceremonies held at the end of last week to mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of the UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania]. The disputed person [Tokes] is the honorary chairman of the UDMR, and its executive chairman, Bela Marko, has not involved himself personally in the conflict, allowing the competent UDMR bodies to decide. Since many people believe that the UDMR is in a serious crisis due to the recent events, we contacted Mr. Marko by phone and asked him to comment on the situation. He began by rejecting all allegations to the effect that the UDMR is in an acute internal crisis. "As far as the attacks against Bishop Tokes are concerned, they all come from Romanian-language press organizations, and we considered them a diversionary attempt," stated the Marko—adding, in connection with the Benedek Nagy case

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[UDMR parliamentarian who published an open letter vehemently criticizing Tokes for his informer past], that the UDMR ethics panel is to examine the case urgently. "Actually Mr. Benedek Nagy has retracted his text and admitted that at the time he wrote it he was under the influence of unverified information."

Talking about the attack launched by Imre Borbely, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, against the leaders of the moderate group within the UDMR—namely Gyorgy Tokay, Laszlo Borbely, Attila Verestoy, and Gyorgy Frunda—Marko considered it a thoughtless gesture, and explained that old accusations against the Neptun group should not be reiterated [a reference to the secret talks held by this moderate group in 1994 with the ruling Social Democracy Party of Romania at the Black Sea resort of Neptun].

Spokesman Terms UDMR Plans 'Antidemocratic'

AU1601171295 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] During a press conference today, Ambassador Traian Chebeleu, presidential spokesman, commenting on a recent public statement made by UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania] leader Bela Marko, pointed out that in the opinion of President Ion Iliescu the nature of territorial autonomy on an ethnic basis is unconstitutional, antidemocratic, and backward, and has nothing to do with democracy, the principles of local self-determination, or the protection of the identity of ethnic Hungarians.

In answer to a question, Chebeleu confirmed that the presidency received a letter from the chairman of the Congress for Local Administration—a Council of Europe body—expressing concern about several mayors' being suspended from office and asserting that certain Romanian law clauses violate the local autonomy charter. However, there is no reference whatsoever in the letter to the Tutunaru case [mayor of Bucharest's Sixth District, who belongs to the opposition and was demoted on charges of corruption], as alleged by certain dailies.

Our correspondent Sorin Croitorescu reports that as regards the recent announcement of [Democratic Convention of Romania Chairman] Emil Constantinescu that he will run for president of Romania, the spokesman said this pertains to the process of clarification of political options, adding that we are not yet in the election period but rather in a period of consolidation and construction of the reforms through activity.

Communique Says PUNR Seeks To Outlaw UDMR

AU1601171495 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] We have received a communique signed by Gheorghe Funar, the chairman of the PUNR [National Romanian Unity Party], referring to the decision of the leaders of the UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania] to set up a Hungarian-language national public administration council for the counties of Covasna, Harghita, and Mures. The communique points out that the setting up of such a body would violate the stipulations of Romania's Constitution, as it would be illegal and parallel to the body set up as a result of the 1992 spring elections.

The communique also asserts that the idea of establishing the Hungarian Autonomous Region is obviously not intended to protect the rights or liberties of the ethnic Hungarians living throughout the country.

The communique also says that the PUNR is determined to achieve certain goals—such as inclusion in the cooperation protocol to be signed with the PDSR [Social Democracy Party of Romania], the PRM [Greater Romania Party], and the PSM [Socialist Party of Labor] of an article stipulating the outlawing of the UDMR; the organization of a referendum in February for the same purpose; and the isolation of the UDMR on the Romanian political scene.

In conclusion, the communique points out that the PUNR appreciates the position taken by certain of the parties belonging to the Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR] with respect to setting up a Hungarian autonomous region. However, the PUNR cannot comprehend why [CDR Chairman] Emil Constantinescu is keeping silent about this issue, and especially the position and policy of the central leadership of the PNTCD [National Peasant Christian-Democratic Party].

PNTCD Senator Rejects UDMR's Automony Idea

AU1601171695 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] During a press conference today, Senator Radu Vasile of the National Peasant Christian-Democratic Party [PNTCD] said that his party agrees that all the rights of ethnic minorities must be observed in accordance with international standards, but firmly rejects concepts of territorial autonomy and positive discrimination.

Considering the current turmoil within the UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania], Senator Radu Vasile expressed his doubts that the idea of a Hungarian autonomous region, as supported by certain UDMR leaders, could be sanctioned during the next convention of that party.

UDMR Supports Minority Rights, Rejects Autonomy

AU1701094395 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 0500 GMT 17 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] During the weekly press conference of the PNTCD [National Peasant Christian-Democratic Party] yesterday, Senator Radu Vasile, the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

PNTCD spokesman, reiterated the fact that his party agrees to the respect for all the rights of ethnic minorities, in accordance with international standards; it firmly rejects, however, territorial autonomy and positive discrimination concepts.

The PAC [Civic Alliance Party] and the PSDR [Romanian Social-Democratic Party] have also expressed similar opinions recently.

In connection with these reactions, UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania] leader Bela Marko announced, in a statement granted to the MEDIAFAX agency and published today in the daily CRONICA ROMANA, that the concept of self-determination is not a new idea. It goes back to the UDMR Congress held in Brasov in 1993. Therefore, the claims of certain parties included in the CDR [Democratic Convention of Romania], dissociating themselves from those who support self-determination on ethnic criteria, seem surprising to him.

Marko said he will ask for explanations by the allies in the CDR and intends to propose an emergency CDR meeting.

Cluj Prefect Rejects UDMR Autonomy Proposal

AU1701130395 Bucharest CURIERUL NATIONAL in Romanian 11 Jan 95 p 3

[Unattributed article: "The Concept of Autonomy According to the UDMR's Views"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

The Concept of the Unitary Romanian National State Is Obsolete!

On 11 January in Cluj Bela Marko, president of the UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania], presented the "Concept of Autonomy in the View of the UDMR." The text of the document was translated into Romanian. According to the Hungarian leader's statements, in drafting the concept, the UDMR has taken into account "acknowledged European values" on the issue of autonomy and the concept that is considered obsolete (anachronistic): that is, the concept of the Romanian national unitary state—"one state, one nation, one language."

Marko reiterated the "guidelines" of the political group he leads: namely, "local and regional self-determination, as well as cultural and individual autonomy."

Marko stressed: "Our concept is diametrically opposed to the mentality of the national state." He presented the Cluj meeting participants with a real structure for leadership of the Hungarian minority in Romania, one in which the UDMR would play a major role. In conclusion, the UDMR document states that "the goal of our (the UDMR) struggle is to solve the unfortunate situation of an ethnic minority, something that can be achieved only if it is recognized, if its identity and its own structures are recognized, and its rights to autonomy recognized and guaranteed."

Grigore Zanc Will Not Tolerate Any Form of Autonomy Promoted by the UDMR

Cluj prefect Grigore Zanc told, exclusively, a MEDIAFAX reporter: "So long as the PDSR [Social Democracy Party of Romania] rules, no regional or local autonomy promoted by the UDMR will be established. The only recognized and legal autonomy in Romania is that provided for in the Law of Local Public Administration. I have no intention of tolerating states within the Romanian unitary national state." He described the forms of autonomy promoted by the UDMR as "aberration."

Position of BNR Toward Private Banks Questioned

AU1601211395 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 10 Jan 95 p 9

[Article by Bogdan Adam and Mihaela Pantea: "Is There a Plan To Destroy the Private Banks?"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The arrest of Marcel Ivan, chairman of the Renaissance of Romanian Credit-Credit Bank, by the Office of the General Magistrate is the crowning of almost three months of efforts aimed at destroying the credibility of Credit Bank. This is the conclusion reached by high-level officials of the said bank, who hold the Police and the Romanian National Bank [BNR] responsible for these abuses. These high-ranking clerks claim that the two aforementioned institutions are thus playing into the hands of Steriu Popescu, honorary bank vice president, a U.S. citizen of Romanian origin who was dismissed from his position after it was found out last October that he had a long criminal record with seven sentences for common violations. [passage omitted]

Ivan's arrest took place on the morning of 6 January, one hour before the meeting of the bank's management board. A police colonel, Sorescu, entered the chairman's office and invited him to a discussion at Police headquarters. At that time, there was no question of an arrest. However, Steriu Popescu then entered the office and said that the chairman was under arrest. Then events got out of hand. The policeman listened to the "order" and arrested Marcel Ivan, while Popescu proclaimed himself chairman. This self-appointment was not recognized by the bank's counselor, and Mr. Petre Olteanu was temporarily appointed chairman.

The interesting thing is that the main piece of evidence in the police file is a document with the BNR findings sent to the management of Credit Bank. According to the banking law, it is forbidden to release such a document to an outsider. However, the said document, signed by [BNR Governor] Mugur Isarescu found its way into the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

police file. An answer to that might be supplied by BNR Deputy Governor Emil Iota Chizari, a nephew of Vice Chairman Steriu Popescu.

Anyhow, the scandal has just started. Convinced of the complicity of the Police and the BNR in achieving Vice Chairman Popescu's goals, the bank clerks are determined to fight with all possible means to save Chairman Ivan and to uncover those who want at all costs to limit or totally destroy the private banks.

What Do BNR Officials Have To Say in This Connection?

Referring to the case of Marcel Ivan, chairman of Credit Bank, who was accused of violating, among other things, prudent bank norms, high-ranking BNR officials said that the role of the BNR is to supervise and prevent the appearance of such cases. Teodor Buftea, a manager in the BNR, told us yesterday: "There is no conflict between BNR officials and the various trade banks in operation, regardless of the latter's form of ownership and sources of capital." The official added: The supervisory activity carried out by the central monetary authority is designed to prevent shock waves, particularly in a budding banking system like the Romanian.

On the other hand, the BNR officials recognized that the "situation thus created will certainly affect the bank in question bank. However, the fact that a bank is placed under supervision does not automatically mean that it has gone bankrupt. The National Bank will take the necessary measures to support the stability and health of the Romanian banking system."

The officials also said that a check carried out by the BNR revealed that the Credit Bank had violated certain prudential norms in their granting of credits; overexposed itself, beyond legal limits, toward a certain debtor (through the share of loans granted to a single bank client), and so forth.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Zubak Announces Fresh Round of Talks With Serbs

LD1301183395 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Addressing deputies to the Chamber of Deputies of the Croat Republic of Herceg-Bosna, Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation President Kresimir Zubak announced a fresh round of peace negotiations with the Serb side in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Zdenko Vranjes has a report from Mostar:

[Vranjes] After they had received assurances from Contact Group members yesterday that the previously accepted peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina would not undergo any changes, Croat and Bosniak representatives of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation agreed to have a fresh round of talks with the Serb side on the basis of this plan, Zubak Kresimir, president of the federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, said in his introductory address at the session today.

In this regard, Zubak said, the federation representatives presented a stance that Contact Group members should not go to Pale before the Serb side has clearly said it accepted the current peace plan as a basis for talks. The current cease-fire for Bosnia-Herzegovina serves the international community to readmit the Bosnian Serbs in the peace negotiations; we will observe this cease- fire as much as the others do.

In talks yesterday, the stand of the Croat side that the Croatian Defense Council will continue to liberate occupied Croat areas unless a final peace agreement on Bosnia-Herzegovina is reached by 1 May was noted, Zubak stressed. He went on to say that General Rose yesterday confirmed that the Serb side was violating the cease-fire on the Livno battlefield.

Speaking about Croat-Bosniak relations in the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Zubak stressed that the Croat side will not consent to any deals on the Constitution of the federation, and is calling for its principled and consistent implementation. We must consider with the Bosniak side whether we will implement the Constitution of the Federation or conclude that it does not work and call on our international friends to help us through arbitration, Zubak said. He also said that the Croat side cannot agree to be left, at this historically important time, without any leading position in the federation after the possible exchange of positions between the president and vice president of the Federation.

The session continued with a debate on this subject, and under the next point on the agenda the deputies voted on the Presidential Council's proposals for the reshuffling of the government of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna. Pero Markovic, the secretary general of the Croatian Democratic Union for Bosnia-Herzegovina, proposed that in the course of the day the Chamber of Deputies of Herceg-Bosna should express full support for the decision of Dr. Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] in the Republic of Croatia.

Izetbegovic, Serb Council Discuss Constitution

AU1301213295 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, today received a delegation of the Serbian Civic Council leadership led by Mirko Pejanovic. They discussed an amendment to the Federation's Constitution, which demands a constituent status for the Serbs in the Federation and a position of the citizens of Serbian ethnicity within the Federation.

Resolution of the constitutional position of the citizens of Serbian ethnicity within the federation is not only in the interest of the members of these people but a strategic issue for Bosnia-Herzegovina's political future and its multiethnic essence. It was agreed that this request of the Serbian Civic Council be put into procedure through the constitutional commission of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly.

Regarding the overall position of the citizens of Serbian ethnicity in the Federation, it was concluded that this was identical to the position of other citizens. The conclusion in connection with a claim that the number of Serbs in the leading posts in economy and state administration is declining constantly was that the Serbian Civic Council should compile as precise as possible analyses which would serve as the basis for a possible social action.

The president of the presidency was also informed about the work of the Serbian cultural association Prosvjeta and received a request that some of the property held before the nationalization be returned to Prosvjeta. This is reported in a statement from the office of the president of the presidency.

Contact Group, Government Discuss Peace Plan

LD1401152695 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1504 GMT 14 Jan 95

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Jan. 14 (TANJUG)—The Contact Group will meet on Saturday with UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] Bosnia Commander Gen. Michael Rose and civil sector head Victor Andreyev and representatives of Sarajevo's Muslim authorities in Sarajevo to discuss the peace plan for Bosnia.

UNPROFOR representatives in Sarajevo told a regular press conference that the members of the international Contact Group would later leave Sarajevo for Zagreb, the Bosnian Serb News Agency SRNA said.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The Contact Group is made up of representatives of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany. The group conferred with Bosnian Serb representatives on the issue for about 10 hours on Friday.

In efforts to efficiently use the 4-month ceasefire in Bosnia which took effect on Jan. 1, senior diplomats of the Contact Group this week began a series of talks with representatives of the warring sides in Bosnia.

The Contact Group plan to divide Bosnia-Herzegovina on a 51:49 percent ratio between the Muslim-Croat Federation and the Bosnian Serb state was rejected by Serbs in August last year. The Contact Group meanwhile proposed that its plan be used as a basis for talks in which the warring sides will seek mutually acceptable solutions.

UNPROFOR spokesman Paul Risley told reporters that the Muslim Army's 2nd Corps was blocking troops and observers of UNPROFOR and the European Union for the third day in the town of Tuzla in northeastern Bosnia-Herzegovina. Risley said there were no chances for the problem to be resolved on Saturday.

Izetbegovic on Meeting

LD1401150295 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Contact Group today had three hours of talks with the Bosnia-Herzegovina presidency delegation. Our reporter has brief statements by Contact Group member Charles Thomas and Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency:

[Begin Thomas recording, in English with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] The Contact Group stand is well known. The talks we had were based on this stand. We do not think it appropriate at the moment to go into details about these talks, but I wish to assure you that we shall continue our efforts in order to resume the peace process on our way toward reaching a solution. [end recording]

[Begin Izetbegovic recording] The [word indistinct] mission of the Contact Group is continuing. We agreed not to hold a news conference in order to help them in their efforts. They are putting in a great deal of effort indeed. We have just talked for three hours, in Pale we talked for seven, eight hours. Our position is clear. We wish the Contact Group a great deal of success in its further efforts. [end recording]

Krajisnik on Serb Meeting With Contact Group

LD1401234795 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 2235 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] We do not know precisely when, but a group of deputies of the Bosnian Serb assembly recently met Contact Group members in Belgrade. It appears that the meeting was organized by Slobodan Milosevic against Radovan Karadzic's will. It is understandable that the meeting was sharply criticized by Pale.

Momcilo Krajisnik, president of the Srpska republic people's assembly, in a statement to SRNA, commented on a meeting that took place in Belgrade between the club of independent deputies led by Milorad Dodig and Contact Group experts, stressing that someone was in this way trying to break up the Srpska republic parliament. This is in no way in the interest of the Serb people living in these areas, nor can it be considered an honorable action on the part of those who are doing it.

According to assembly president Krajisnik, members of the club of independent deputies acted of their own accord. I learned about the Belgrade meeting from the press, where I read that the meeting between the club of independent deputies and Contact Group experts took place at the initiative of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, Krajisnik said.

I do not think this is a good move by President Milosevic, given that the Contact Group members visited Pale shortly afterward. Nor can I understand the Contact Group, which has enough time to talk with parliamentary organizations—that is, parliamentary clubs of deputies—although it has not up until now had enough time to talk with top representatives of the Srpska republic, Krajisnik stressed.

According to the Srpska republic assembly president, if the club of independent deputies had wished to obtain fresh information, then such a possibility should have been given to the club of the Serb Democratic Party deputies, and also to those deputies that do not belong to any clubs.

I do not think it is a good move and I do not know why they need this sort of charade. They have not been empowered by the assembly to represent the Srpska republic. However, the fact that someone is trying to use these deputies regarding the acceptance of the Contact Group maps is interesting. But I must stress that they themselves have also rejected the maps and that they themselves also wish negotiations to resume, the peace process to be relaunched, and peace to return to the former Bosnia-Herzegovina as soon as possible, Krajisnik stressed.

Karadzic Meets Group Envoys

LD1301160895 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croat 1453 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Sarajevo, 13 Jan (SRNA)—Radovan Karadzic, president of the Srpska republic [RS], this morning received in Pale the ambassadors of five member-countries of the Contact Group with whom he was to have talks on the renewal of the peace process in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Prior to the beginning of the official part of the talks, President Karadzic said that six or seven months have

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

needlessly been lost but that the coming four months will provide an opportunity to do good work.

"Your visit is burdened by the latest UN Security Council resolution which is further punishment of the RS and the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK]," Dr. Karadzic stressed and emphasized that the RS "has been punished for signing the four-month cease-fire and for fulfilling all the obligations in signed agreements, whilst the RSK is being punished for making progress in the establishment of economic relations with Croatia."

Karadzic requested of the ambassadors of the Contact Group countries that they convey the great disappointment of the Serb side at the latest UN resolution. [passage omitted]

Silajdzic: 'No Progress' in Contact Group's Work

AU1601204395 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic gave a brief statement to foreign journalists about today's session of the Federation Assembly in which he pointed out that today's session of the Assembly of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina was successful and expressed hope that tomorrow's will be equally successful.

Asked by a journalist to comment on the negotiation process with the Serbian aggressor's side, Silajdzic said that he really cannot see any progress in the Contact Group's work. Karadzic's Serbs refuse to accept the peace plan and there is therefore unfortunately no progress in the negotiations. The prime minister said that our side is going to make use of the four-month cease-fire for continuing negotiations and implementing the peace agreement and added that the problem lies in the Pale leaders not wanting to accept the international peace plan.

Silajazic Attacks Contact Group's 'Contortions'

LD1401200895 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A series of documents pertaining to the republic and federation were examined at a session of the government of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina which was presided over by Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic. Stevo Latinovic has a report:

[Latinovic] Since he came to attend the session after talks with Contact Group members who had returned from Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic first briefed the government members on the results of the talks:

[Begin Silajdzic recording] All in all, in my mind, this was an attempt to use linguistic nuances to conceal the essence that Pale would not accept the plan. You will hear a statement by President Izetbegovic that the Contact Group is making a great deal of effort to achieve something, but basically they do not want to accept the plan. No linguistic contortions can conceal that rejection.

As you know we have accepted that plan, the Contact Group is in full agreement with us; the problem lies in the fact that the Contact Group has no plans as to what to do in the case of a negative reply. They know what to do if Pale accepts the plan, but do not know if they say no. That is the essential problem. The talks lasted a long time, this is the essence of the talks. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Protesters Object to Serb Presence at UN Base

AU1301174495 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The presence of Serbian aggressor army officer Slavko Guzvic at Dubrave Airport near Tuzla continues to arouse anxiety and discontent of the residents of Dubrave, Rajinci, and the nearby villages. To recap, the aggressor officer was brought to Tuzla airport by General Michael Rose on a special shuttle, arbitrarily and without any agreement of the Bosnia- Herzegovina Army, government, or any other state institution with the United Nations, the Contact Group, or the aggressor's side. Enes Osmanevic reports:

[Begin recording] The residents of Dubrave, Rajinci, Kalesija, and the nearby villages with demonstrations outside Tuzla airfield today continue to express their dissatisfaction and protest against the presence of Serbian aggressor officer Slavko Guzvic at this airport that has been under UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] control for nearly a year.

How did the aggressor officer arrive at Dubrave Airport? Primarily thanks to the arbitrariness of Gen. Michael Rose, UNPROFOR commander for Bosnia-Herzegovina, who brought him over to Tuzla airport on a special shuttle on 8 January.

The reasons for Rose's action are for the time being known only to him and his superiors. However, the fact is that the Serbian aggressor officer can now control UNPROFOR members at this airfield. The fact that Michael Rose has done this without any agreement of representatives of our state with the United Nations, the Contact Group members, or the Serbian aggressor, is more than indicative. Something of the kind has not even been envisaged in the previous talks about cessation of hostilities. Information released by the 2d Corps command, which had known of the intentions of the British general earlier, seems to shed more light on Gen. Rose's fishing in the dark. Rose was warned beforehand that he should not be doing anything of the kind. General (Rigerstat), UNPROFOR commander for the northeast, who was also opposed to such plans of Rose's, has also been informed of this. Despite everything, Rose violated

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

the ban on deployment of a Serbian liaison officer at Dubrave Airport and, thus, betrayed our hospitality, said Brigadier Sead Delic, commander of the 2d Corps of our army. He added that this was done with the aim of straining the exceedingly good relations of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army with the UN representatives and other international organizations.

Brig. Delic points out it has been demanded from UNPROFOR that the Serbian officer leave Dubrave Airport within 48 hours. As this was not done, the fact that aggressor officer is present at Tuzla airport and that the man in question is Slavko Guzvic, previously commander of 2d Majevica Brigade of the aggressor's army, which had sowed death in Tuzla and nearby villages with long-range artillery, has caused anxiety and revolt. The residents of Dubrave and nearby villages have been protesting Rose's arbitrariness for the third day, demanding that the Serbian aggressor officer be removed from Tuzla airport and that this airport be finally opened for humanitarian flights.

To prevent possible incidents and confrontation between the residents and UN members, the 2d Corps command has deployed special units that were deployed as a buffer between the airport and the demonstrators. Gen. Rose, instead of securing delivery of humanitarian aid to the Tuzla airport, has brought over this aggressor's officer. By this he seems to have outdone the well known tradition of British cynicism. [end recording]

Ganic on Presence of Serb

AU1301201695 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Ejup Ganic, member of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency and vice president of the Federation, held a news conference today at which he spoke about the implementation of the agreement on cessation of hostilities and deployment of a Serbian aggressor liaison officer at Dubrave Airport near Tuzla. Senada Cumurovic reports:

[Begin recording] [Cumurovic] Although the agreement on cessation of hostilities was signed on 31 December with a pledge that it be implemented immediately, some provisions of the agreement such as the opening of blue routes, for example, have not been realized yet. Dr. Ejup Ganic drew attention to this at today's news conference. He noted the fact that the troops of Martic's Serbs are still present on Bihac territory, in light of which he demanded from the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] to remove them from this area, which would be in accordance with a provision of the agreement on withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of our country.

However, the main topic of today's news conference was the analysis of the latest events concerning Dubrave Airport near Tuzla. With the agreement of General Michael Rose [UNPROFOR commander for Bosnia-Herzegovina] a Serbian aggressor liaison officer has been staying there over the last few days. Dr. Ejup Ganic said the following about this artificially created problem, which is aimed at diverting attention from other issues such as, for example, the slowdown in the process of agreement's realization by the aggressor's side:

[Ganic, in English with superimposed translation by Cumurovic] Gen. Rose actually deployed the Serbian officer at Tuzla airport without any agreement with the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government and Army, which is contrary to the cease-fire agreement and the agreement on cessation of hostilities. This officer used to be in charge of artillery and has actually shelled Tuzla for two and a half years. These problems are being crated in order to move on the problems concerning the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government, by which they would like to overshadow a problem that truly exists, which is, that Karadzic's Serbs do not wish to fulfill all provisions of the agreement signed. We asked Gen. Rose to remove this officer, who, as I have said, is responsible for the shelling of Tuzla for two and a half years, which would discourage creation of artificial problems and diversion of attention from the main problems.

At the same time, for example, medical evacuation has not started yet. The Bihac pocket is still being shelled and people are dying because humanitarian convoys cannot pass, while thousands of people suffer. However, Gen. Rose picks one man and brings him to the airport and in this way creates a problem to overshadow all these existing problems. [end recoring] [passage omitted]

Muslims Blockading UN Forces

LD1301222195 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Brcko, 13 Jan (SRNA)—Acting on orders from the Command of the 2nd Corps of the Muslim Army in Tuzla, Muslim soldiers and civilians last night blockaded all UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] soldiers and EU [European Union] observers stationed in the Tuzla region, SRNA has learned from well-informed Serb Army sources.

The same sources have said that among the civilians who are carrying out the blockade there is a large number of Muslim soldiers, which could pose an additional threat to the security of the UN and EU personnel.

Muslim units have been blockading the UNPROFOR headquarters at Tuzla's Dubrave Airport for three days in protest against an agreement on the cessation of hostilities that the Muslim Government signed with Srpska republic representatives, and against the presence of a Serb liaison officer in the UNPROFOR base.

The UN command for former Bosnia-Herzegovina has not yet issued a statement in connection with the extension of the blockade of its members from the airport to the entire Tuzla region.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The Muslim government has failed to respond to a warning issued this morning by General Michael Rose, UNPROFOR commander for former Bosnia-Herzegovina, that UN forces at Dubrave Airport should immediately be allowed to move freely.

Blockade Continues

LD1601134695 Stockholm Sveriges Radio Network in Swedish 1130 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The release of the UN Swedes who are locked up in the Tuzla region in Bosnia is being delayed. Lieutenant Colonel Oesten Kvarnloef in Tuzla says that the negotiations late last night did not yield any positive result, but rather a tightening of the restrictions, i.e. the UN soldiers' freedom of movement will be further restricted.

The Swedes have been locked up since 11 January after Bosnian Government troops demanded that a Serbian liaison officer at the battalion be removed. When this did not happen, all roads were blocked for UN staff at Tuzla airport, and the following day the action was widened in that some 300 UN Swedes were locked up.

Official Says Serbs Close Sarajevo 'Blue Routes'

LD1401153895 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In connection with the report that the blue routes into and out of Sarajevo were opened today, we have just received a statement by Hasan Muratovic, the minister in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government dealing with cooperation with the United Nations. Here is Hasan Muratovic's statement in full:

[Begin Muratovic recording] The routes were opened this morning as agreed. The Serb side used the road first, from 0800 to 1000 [0700-0900 GMT]. Their and our liaison officers, or rather, supervisors, were at the designated checkpoint. Few vehicles passed. People were probably not well enough informed.

We were supposed to use the road from 1000-1200. But, at that time we received a message from UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] that we were not to use the road for security reasons. Our Army later confirmed that the Serb side amassed [as heard] near the airport. Our sources reported that the local Serb commander threatened UNPROFOR that if vehicles started using the road, he would attack the airport.

We believe that this indicates that there is a conflict between the military and civilian authorities. During the talks the civilian authorities first disputed [Srpska republic army commander Ratko] Mladic's signature on two agreements on opening the roads. Now, when the civilian authorities decided to open the road, when they in fact opened and used it, the army threatened they would launch an attack if the road was used.

I personally attended the talks with General Mladic. Both agreements he signed guarantee that there is only a tiny possibility that it was Mladic who ordered this to be done. I believe that a local commander (?feels that his territory) would be threatened if the road is opened. Or else, this shows that there is a conflict between Pale and Ilidza over any trade tha will develop if the road between Ilidza and Lukavica is opened from the direction of Kiseljak.

Whatever the cause, UNPROFOR officials have taken the problem into their hands. We hope that this will not put in jeopardy all the efforts aimed at stabilizing the situation. I believe the Serb aggressor side and UNPROFOR will overcome this problem. [end recording]

Serbs Set Conditions

LD1401200295 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo, 14 Jan (TANJUG)—Nikola Koljevic, vice president of the Srpska republic and president of the State Committee for Cooperation with UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force], sent a letter today to Viktor Andreyev, head of UNPROFOR's civilian department, demanding guarantees that the Muslims would not abuse the blue route via Sarajevo airport, SRNA reported this evening.

Koljevic told Andreyev that the Serb side considered the routes passing through Sarajevo airport open as of 1300 today, under the following conditions: "The Serb side is ready to strictly abide by the agreement on the freedom of movement in the Sarajevo area and open the routes leading through the airport to civilian traffic and humanitarian goods transported by international humanitarian organizations, while UNPROFOR's convoys will continue to circulate along the Kiseljak-Kobiljaca-Ilidza route, in accordance with standard procedure."

All traffic and all convoys crossing the airport will be announced and controlled by mixed teams at appropriate checkpoints (UNPROFOR and the parties to the conflict), the letter says and adds that exclusively humanitarian goods could be transported along these routes.

"As the routes leading through the airport are closed due to abuse on the part of the Muslims, we are demanding UNPROFOR's guarantees that this will not be repeated. Likewise, we are demanding support for our inspectors who are obliged to prevent the usage of these routes in contravention of the agreement," the letter carried by SRNA says.

Ganic Meets Akashi

LD1401203495 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Ejup Ganic, Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency member and vice president of the Federation

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

of Bosnia-Herzegovina, had a telephone conversation this evening with Yasushi Akashi, the UN secretary general's special envoy for the former Yugoslavia. Ganic lodged a sharp protest with Akashi because of the aggressor's latest provocations.

Ganic stressed in the conversation that, although the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government had voiced a sharp protest, the aggressor's liaison officer, who had been stationed there without the approval from the Bosnia-Herzegovina side, has not yet been removed from Tuzla airport. He also stressed that blue routes via Sarajevo airport were open today only for the aggressor side. The Ilidza- airport-Lukavica blue route was the only one that was open today. The Serb aggressor failed to give its consent for the transport of goods and people between Dobrinja and Hrasnica, he said.

Karadzic, Rose Discuss Routes

LD1501153195 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo, 15 Jan (SRNA)—Talks started at 1315 GMT between Srpska republic president Radovan Karadzic and General Michael Rose, UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] commander for former Bosnia-Herzegovina. The talks are devoted to the issue of "blue routes." Srpska republic vice president Nikola Koljevic is attending the talks.

The routes for civilian traffic to and from Sarajevo—in accordance with the agreement on the four-month cessation of hostilities—were opened yesterday but were closed again today because of the request by Muslim authorities that they should be used for the transport of both passengers and goods.

It is assumed that Karadzic and Gen. Rose will also discuss the situation in the Bihac region where, according to UN sources, during the past 24 hours Muslim units have been attacking Serb territories from the protected area.

Talks in Pale Fail

AU1501181095 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Jan 15 (AFP)—The top UN civilian and military officials in Bosnia failed Sunday to iron out problems blocking the reopening of a supply route out of Sarajevo in talks here with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic.

UN civil affairs chief Victor Andreyev and UN Bosnia commander General Michael Rose spent an hour and a half with Karadzic at the headquarters of his breakaway government east of Sarajevo in a bid to reach agreement on the kind of traffic that will be authorized to use the road, which connects the Bosnian capital with the outside world.

"We haven't reached very much today but we hope to in the future," Andriev said after the talks. "There is a difference in interpretation. The Serbs want only some organizations to use the road while the other side sees it more liberally."

Rose made no comment after the meeting. [passage omitted]

Muslims Said Smuggling Arms

LD1501202095 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1852 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo, 15 Jan (TANJUG)—Jovan Zametica, an adviser of Srpska republic president Radovan Karadzic, warned this evening that the Muslim government in Sarajevo is trying in every way to misuse the opening of the "blue routes" in order to smuggle in military equipment and commercial goods, SRNA reports.

"The Muslim side wants to bring into action or engage many private or national organizations—pretending that they are international humanitarian organizations—and get them to use the 'blue routes' to smuggle in military equipment and commercial goods," Zametica warned in a statement sent to SRNA by the Srpska republic press office. Karadzic's adviser concludes that "it is for precisely these reasons that the Muslim side does not want to open the 'blue routes' for use to the extent to which the Serb side agreed."

Zametica recalled that the Serb side agreed to the opening of the "blue routes" across Sarajevo airport for civilian traffic and the transportation of humanitarian aid, despite the fact that the Muslims have still not respected the obligation to withdraw their units from the demilitarized zone of Igman and Bjelasnica.

"The Serb side, in keeping with existing agreements, accepts the normal list of goods which the UNHCR considers to be humanitarian, as well as the list of international humanitarian organizations—UNESCO, UNICEF, World Health Organization, International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Food and Agricultural Organization," the statement says.

Permission was also granted to the office of Laurence Eagleton, the special coordinator for Sarajevo, to use the "blue routes," it is pointed out.

"This list can be extended in further work and negotiations, in keeping with progress achieved in connection with the agreement on a general cessation of hostilities, and for the purpose of promoting it," Zametica stressed, according to the SRNA report.

'No Headway' in Talks

LD1501180895 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo, 15 Jan (SRNA)—Radovan Karadzic, president of the Srpska republic, and

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

vice president Nikola Koljevic met in Pale today with General Michael Rose, UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] commander for former Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Viktor Andreyev, head of the UN civilian department. They discussed the implementation of the agreement on a complete cessation of hostilities.

After a one-hour meeting Andreyev told reporters that the talks focused on the reopening of supply routes to and from Sarajevo to civilian traffic. He said that no headway had been made because "this issue is being interpreted differently."

"The routes are officially open, but neither Muslim nor Serb officers showed up at the airport checkpoint this morning," Andreyev stated, expressing his hope that this problem will be resolved in the near future.

The other participants in today's meeting declined to make statements for the public.

Serbs OK Civilian Traffic

AU1501141995 Paris AFP in English 1106 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Sarajevo, Jan 15 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb officials early Sunday agreed to authorize civilian traffic across a key Sarajevo access road, but movement remained blocked when the government demanded that commercial trucks also be allowed to pass, a UN spokesman reported.

Colonel Patrick Declety said local Serb officials, who on Saturday had obstructed passage on the road to Mt. Igman south of here, relented on Sunday and said they would abide by a UN order reopening the road.

The United Nations late Friday [13 January] ruled that two access roads across the airport, closed since July, should be reopened to Serbs and residents of Sarajevo. But in the face of Serb objections to use by trucks, UN officials stuck to an earlier accord on the routes and decided that traffic would be limited to civlians and humanitarian aid convoys.

Declety said that on Sunday when Serbs were prepared to honor the UN accord along one of the roads, linking the communities of Dobrinja and Butmir, Bosnian government officers took an all-or-nothing position. The government insisted that if commercial traffic were excluded, no vehicles of any type would be allowed to pass.

Bosnia commander General Michael Rose meanwhile planned a visit to Serb leaders on Sunday to discuss the conflict, a senior UN source reported.

Rose, who returned here early in the day from Zagreb and talks with UN special representative Yasushi Akashi, was expected to travel to the mountainous Serb base at Pale 20 kilometers (12 miles) east of Sarajevo on Sunday afternoon. [passage omitted]

In other developments a UN military spokesman said Serb shelling on Saturday of Bihac town in northwestern Bosnia had been triggered by a Bosnian government advance of several kilometers out of a UN-designated safe area.

Major Herve Gourmelon said the army captured the village of Vedro Polje, prompting an exchange with rebel Serb forces in which UN monitors recorded 140 detonations.

The Serb retaliatory shelling of Bihac town killed five people, two soldiers and three civilians, and left three wounded, he said.

Serbs Claim Muslims Violate Cease-Fire

LD1501201795 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Jan. 15 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Muslims early on Sunday fired several mortar shells on the Serb suburb of Ilijas, north of Sarajevo, violating the ceasefire that took effect on Jan. 1. Bosnian Serb News Agency SRNA said Bosnian Serbs did not respond to the attack, strictly observing the ceasefire agreement.

Bosnian Muslim troops violated ceasefire also by carrying out engineering works on separation lines around the suburb of Hrasnica in the direction of Mt. Igman south of Sarajevo.

Bosnian Muslims on Sunday also violated the ceasefire, opening small-arms fire on Bosnian Serb positions on Mt. Ozren and around the Serb town of Doboj in northern Bosnia.

Bosnian Serb Army sources said Serb troops did not respond to Muslim attacks.

Radio Notes Provocations Around Bihac Region

AU1601155395 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 95

[Report by Muhamed Mulic from Bihac]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Martic's chetniks continue to ignore the cease-fire and cessation of hostilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, concentrating units and military hardware on the UN protected areas close to Bihac where a number of enemy soldiers from the so-called Serbian Krajina are deployed.

A large concentration of aggressor's forces and military hardware has recently been observed along the Bosnia-Herzegovina border. An armored train has been transported from Knin to Pritoka, near Bihac.

Today enemy units occasionally carried out provocative actions around the Bihac protected zone, both in the 5th Corps theater of operations and that of the Croatian Defense Council of the Bihac region, where the enemy

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

shelled (?the front) defense lines and carried out provocative actions using antiaircraft weapons.

It is somewhat calmer in the Velika Kladusa region today, with the enemy occasionally shelling the free territories of the Bihac region. It is mainly calm on other fronts, although the enemy is carrying out provocative actions with snipers and small arms. [passage omitted]

Serbs Intensify Shelling of Bosanska Krupa, Otoka

AU1601201895 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 95

[Report by Mirza Sadikovic from Bihac]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Attacks on the Bihac districts continued today, especially artillery operations by Karadzic and Martic's chetniks. Attacks on Bosanska Krupa and Bosanska Otoka intensified in the afternoon, and hundreds of mortar and howitzer shells were fired at villages. Antiaircraft and small arms were also used.

In the Velika Kladusa area, Martic and Abdic's chetniks were also active today on the entire border with the so-called Serbian autonomous region of Krajina. [passage omitted]

On other sections of the front in the 5th Corps theater of operations and the headquarters of the Croatian Defense Council of the Bihac region, there were provocations and sporadic shelling this afternoon and early evening. [passage omitted]

Ganic Accuses Serbs of Not Respecting Cease-Fire

AU1601204195 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Ejup Ganic, vice president of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, made a brief statement to foreign journalists about today's work of the Constituent Assembly of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

We have passed several laws to enable the Federation to begin functioning sooner. These apply to the internal economic functioning of the Federation and were passed only after a long debate and exchange of views, because of these economic factors. Nevertheless, everything is moving in the right direction, Ganic said.

Ejup Ganic, member of the presidency and vice president of the Federation, also commented on the current diplomatic and political situation concerning the holdup in relations with the representative from Pale despite the agreements signed about the truce and cessation of hostilities.

This is a special question to be discussed, albeit not in connection with the Assembly session, Ganic said, adding that UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] must tell the truth about the aggressor's side not respecting the agreement signed on the cessation of hostilities. I expect UNPROFOR to call upon the international community to increase its pressure, both politically and militarily, on Karadzic's Serbs with a view to making them finally begin to respect the agreement, which is of an extreme importance. As you know, we are still waiting for Karadzic's Serbs to accept the Contact Group's peace plan so that the peace process can finally continue.

Serbs: Muslim Offensive Out of Bihac Continues

LD1601230195 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 2212 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Drvar, 16 Jan (SRNA)—For the third day running units of the Muslim 5th Corps have been conducting fierce attacks on Serb positions in Klokot and Vedro Polje, 5 km from Bihac, the information center of the 2d Krajina Corps of the Srpska army announced this evening.

The Muslim units used 82-mm mortar launchers in the attacks and from several directions there were attempts at incursion by Muslim sabotage-terrorist groups. In addition, Muslim units have been observed regrouping in some parts of the Grabez plateau above Bihac.

Colonel Radivoje Tomanic, commander of the 2d Krajina Corps, today had another meeting with the Canadian Colonel Lemieux, commander of UNPROFOR's [UN Protection Force] Bihac sector, to draw attention to the need "for UNPROFOR to take urgent measures immediately to halt the Muslim offensive against the Serb positions. Otherwise, the Serb side, which for the third day running has been refraining from responding to the Muslim attacks, will claim its right to defense and will bear no responsibility for the consequences," Tomanic stressed.

UN Calls For Withdrawal of Croatian Forces

AU1601140395 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, Jan 16 (AFP)—The United Nations' Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has called for the immediate withdrawal from Bosnia of regular Croatian Army forces fighting alongside Bosnian Croats in the southwest of the country, UN officials said here Monday [16 January] .

UNPROFOR also called on warring Bosnian Croat and Serb forces to observe the ceasefire which came into force at the start of last year.

Despite the truce, concluded for three months, Bosnian Croats, backed by Croatian Army forces, have pressed on with a successful offensive in the Livno and Kupres areas and could strike next at the Serb-held towns of Bosansko Grahovo and Glamoc in Bosnia, and Knin in Croatia.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Serb forces opened up with tanks and artillery on Croat forces in the Livno area Monday morning, according to the Croatian HINA news agency, quoting Croat forces.

UNPROFOR Southwestern Sector commander, General Robert Gordon, on Sunday called on Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Serb representatives, meeting in Banja Luka, to "stop the killings" and observe the truce, which also calls for the "withdrawal of foreign forces engaged on both sides," according to an UNPROFOR statement issued in Gornji Vakuf.

The statement made no reference to what foreign forces were engaged in the fighting, but secessionist Serbs forces from Croatia are known to have joined with Bosnian Serbs in their assault on Bihac, while regular Croatian forces have beefed up Bosnian Croat HVO forces.

The secessionist Serb forces from Croatia deny involvement in Bosnia, while regular Croatian forces stress their intervention was demanded by the Sarajevo government and is in line with a military cooperation deal between the two countries.

The truce agreement for Bosnia was agreed to by Serb, Croat and Moslem forces.

UNPROFOR has asked Croat and Serbs forces to allow the interposition of peacekeepers on frontlines in the southwest of the country.

UN: Government Forces Still Present on Igman

AU1601102995 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Jan 16 (AFP)—The Bosnian Army is continuing to occupy portions of a demilitatized zone above Sarajevo, a UN military spokesman disclosed here Monday [16 January], in defiance of a truce signed with Serb authorities.

A helicopter inspection by UN military authorities on Sunday found 50 to 55 soldiers from the mainly Moslem Bosnian Army in three different locations within a 100-square-kilometer (40-square-mile) DMZ on Mt. Igman south of here, Major Herve Gourmelon reported.

He said the inspection focused only on a part of the zone, suggesting that additional troops could still be occupying other positions.

Another helicopter inspection is planned for Monday, he said.

The continued occupation of the DMZ threatens to add further complications to already foundering efforts by the United Nations here to implement the four-month cessation of hostilities that took effect January 1.

Critical airport crossings, one of which links besieged Sarajevo with the rest of government-controlled Bosnia, remained closed Monday despite a UN order that they were to be reopened—again in accordance with the truce agreement—on Saturday.

Bosnian Government and Serb authorities are at odds over what constitutes humanitarian aid that is to be transported across the roads, with the government demanding that commercial trucks carrying food and other critical supplies be allowed to pass.

The Serbs are insisting that traffic be limited to humanitarian aid provided by certain United Nations organizations.

The airport crossings had been opened to all sorts of traffic until July, when they were shut down by the Serbs—whose guns overlook one of the routes—on grounds that they were being used by the government for arms smuggling.

For the people of Sarajevo, the road running south to Mt. Igman between the communities of Dobrinja and Butmir is a critical economic artery as well as an escape route after 33 months of war with the Serbs.

French Planes 'Inadvertently' Fire Rockets

AU1501174895 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Jan 15 (AFP)—Two French fighter jets fired two rockets inadvertently over Bosnia Sunday but no one was injured, the United Nations said.

The two French Mirage planes were flying over the Breza-Ilijas-Visoko area, 20 kilometres (12 miles) northwest of Sarajevo, when they fired the rockets "by mistake," said Major Kos Sool, a spokesman for the United Nations Protection Force.

The rockets fell in the vicinity of a Canadian battalion compound in Visoko, causing no casualties, Sol said.

The planes were on a routine mission enforcing the no-fly zone which bans all but UN flights over Bosnia.

Sol said he did not know what kind of rockets were fired or what damage had been caused but that an investigation was under way.

B-H Envoy to UN on FRY Sanctions Vote

AU1301204895 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 95

[Statement by Muhamed Sacirbegovic, Bosnia-Herzegovina ambassador to the United Nations; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] I believe that this resolution, even though it extends relaxed sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro for another 100 days, was a triumph for the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina for several reasons.

First, although the Serbs demanded that the sanctions be eased further for a longer period of time the UN Security Council did not decide to do so. Second, control of the observers on the border between Serbia and Montenegro

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

and Bosnia-Herzegovina has been stepped up. Third, transport of goods and—what is most important—oil will no longer be allowed through the Bosnia-Herzegovina territory either for the Bosnian Serbs or the so-called Croatian Serbs without the approval of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government. Finally, I believe that we can conclude that this was to the advantage of the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina because the only country that did not vote for this resolution was Russia. It was very interesting that the Russians, who continue to support the easing of sanctions against Serbia, considered this resolution was (?contrary) to this goal and for this reason they did not vote in favor but abstained from the voting.

It was also very interesting that the element which caused their veto a month and a half ago, that is, not allowing transport of oil through the Bosnia-Herzegovina territory, was passed on this occasion, because ultimately the Russian diplomacy found itself in a rather difficult situation. Either they would have to veto this resolution again, which would also mean that they would terminate a regime of relaxed sanctions against Serbia for 100 days, or they would have to vote in favor or abstain, which they did because they were dissatisfied with some of the elements that tightened sanctions and supervision.

In 100 days, approximately on 21 April, there will be a new discussion whether to extend the regime of relaxed sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro again. Bearing in mind that there are still 100 days to go, we have already demanded that this regime, that is, relaxation of sanctions, not be extended if the chief protagonists—Serbia and Montenegro—fail to recognize the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina within its borders. We also demanded that the regime of observers be stepped up further during this time. Finally, the essence of the present regime is that the Serbs, that is, the police of Serbia and Montenegro, patrol this border while the international observers watch the Serbian observers. I believe that this is an inconsistency which needs to be changed and that we must strengthen the international community observers as well as increase the funds that they have. We must change the concept, that is, that the international observers themselves protect this border from illegal goods seeping through.

Silajdzic, Army Commander Discuss Defense

AU1301192895 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Haris Silajdzic, prime minister of the Government of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, received Army General Rasim Delic, commander of the General Staff of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, today. The meeting was attended by Energy and Industry Minister Faruk Smajlbegovic and Deputy Defense Minister Muhamed Lemez. In the meeting they discussed various issues of importance for the country's defense and further strengthening of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army.

Special attention was devoted to the ways of securing more efficient logistical support for the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, the implementation of military service regulations, the resolution of problems in the lives of soldiers' families, and further improvement of cooperation between the civilian and military authorities.

General Delic emphasized that the government has made a considerable contribution to the development and strengthening of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, which especially during the last year was equipped adequately with the means necessary for successful struggle against the aggressor. This is also reflected in the outstanding results that the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army has been accomplishing in the liberation of the country, Army General Rasim Delic, commander of the General Staff of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, emphasized.

Prime Minister Silajdzic briefed Gen. Delic on the government's economic policy measures for 1995, which primarily function in Bosnia-Herzegovina's defense. The government is truly doing everything within its power to provide the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, as the pillar of defense, with logistical and other support necessary for successful completion of combat missions. The fact that you view the effects of the measures undertaken so far positively is an important indicator for the government to continue and intensify its activities in the sphere of defense, Prime Minister Silajdzic said.

Army Reminds of Need for Full Societal Support

AU1201180195 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Considering the fact that our country has been exposed to a horrible aggression and genocide, the continuous strengthening of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is certainly a task of the highest priority. In this respect, the Army General Staff has started an initiative through the Defense Ministry of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, to take suitable measures of protection from the weakening of stability and [words indistinct] in liberating our country. This was stated in an announcement by the Army Press Center today. Further on, the announcement says the following:

One of the tendencies that could cause a negative influence on [words indistinct] regards the [words indistinct] compulsory work. [Words indistinct] other bases engaged outside units and commands of the Army of Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, while the other tendency will be pressures regarding demands to demobilize members of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina on various grounds. (?Prerequisites) for an efficient functioning of all state, political, economic, cultural, and other institutions whose scope regarding number and quality of employed manpower should be optimized to suit a successful armed struggle, at the same

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

time are the (?basic contents) of the liberation war that all forms of social organization should depend on.

Members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army must understand the need for us to be organized in all segments of society and make it possible for economic, political, cultural, educational, and other institutions to work under optimum conditions. Besides, all citizens of our country involved in these institutions outside the Army must understand the need for direct engagement in waging armed liberation struggle. Therefore, all factors of society must do everything to strengthen the Army's combat power and coordinate their interests with the interests of strengthening overall defense capabilities. Only such unified approaches and strivings toward the same goal both by the ranks of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and all other segments of society into which our people are organized can render the desired results in defending the already liberated territories and liberating the occupied territories of our country. Subjectivism, exclusiveness, and inability to observe broader defense interests, or retreating before armed struggle as the main part of a liberation war, will make us pay a (?price) and will mean undermining the country's defense capabilities, dissipating our forces, and reducing significant potentials. We must not allow that.

Srpska Foreign Minister Views Paths to Peace

LD1601113595 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Banja Luka, 16 Jan (TANJUG)—The peace process in former Bosnia-Herzegovina is open, and there are several paths leading toward the final conclusion of a peace agreement, Aleksa Buha, Srpska republic minister of foreign affairs, said in a statement published in today's issue of GLAS SPRSKI.

One of these paths is the one offered by the Contact Group, "if it decides to change some stands that we rejected earlier," Buha said. "Another path may be the one laid down by Jimmy Carter. In that case, the Contact Group would have to resort to appointing new mediators, Carter having the main role among them," the Srpska republic foreign minister said.

He said that the first step in the renewed peace process should be the fulfillment of what the ministers of the five countries stressed on 5 December of last year and what was emphasized in the Carter agreement: "the readiness of the big powers to treat all warring sides equally."

"In concrete terms, this means the recognition of the Srpska republic's statehood to the same level and in the way that it was done in the case of the Bosniak-Croat Federation," Buha said.

Silajdzic To Address B-H Federal Assembly

AU1601100695 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Constituent Assembly is scheduled to commence at noon today. This will be a continuation of the Zenica assembly session with the same agenda.

Among other things, current measures of the economic policy for 1995 will also be on the agenda. The introductory statement should be submitted by Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic. All controversial issues that were debated at the Zenica session will be included in the agenda and the assembly will take a stance toward them.

Prior to the assembly session, clubs of deputies of the Croatian and Bosniak peoples will hold consultations to reach consensus on any possible controversial issues.

Following the constituent assembly session, the session of the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is also scheduled to take place. The agreement on cessation of hostilities and measures undertaken on the implementation of this agreement will be the first item on the agenda. The introductory statement will be given by Ejup Ganic, member of the republican presidency and vice president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation. The second item on the agenda will be current economic policy issues for 1995. The assembly will also vote on a number of laws in the form of proposals and drafts.

Parties Fail To Agree on Replacing Zubak

LD1601132995 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 16 Jan 95

[Report by HINA correspondent Pejo Gasparovic from Sarajevo]

[FBIS Translated Text] The cadre crisis in the top leadership of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina which came about after the Bosniak side demanded the replacement of Kresimir Zubak, president of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was not resolved today either. Delegations of the Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia-Herzegovina [HDZ] and the Party of Democratic Action of Bosnia-Herzegovina [SDA] failed to coordinate their views in Sarajevo today on the current position of Kresimir Zubak, president of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This was said by Dario Kordic, chairman of the Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia-Herzegovina, at a session of the club of Croat deputies to the assembly of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina which was held following a meeting between the HDZ and SDA leaderships. The two parties agreed at the interparty meeting that support should be given in Sarajevo today to the continuation of the session of the constituent assembly of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was adjourned a month ago in Zenica due to the lack of a quorum, while a new session

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

of the [constituent assembly of the] Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be called for next Wednesday.

The HDZ and the SDA, Kordic said, agreed to refrain from raising the question of replacing President Kresimir Zubak of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina at the session of the constituent assembly of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina today; the coordination of views on the issue of the top posts in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation should continue tomorrow. An agreement has also been reached that top leaders of the Croat and Bosniak nations in Bosnia-Herzegovina will meet in Sarajevo tomorrow to try to coordinate views on the strategic issues of the Croat and Bosniak nations, Kordic said.

Vlado Panzic, chairman of the Croat club of deputies, announced that the issue of the parliamentary standing orders of the constituent assembly of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina should also not be raised at the assembly session in Sarajevo today.

Constitution Work Continues

AU1601212395 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Here is another statement about today's work of the Constituent Assembly: Asked whether consensus had finally been reached on some key issues that would help the implementation of the Federation Constitution, Dario Kordic, chairman of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] of Bosnia-Herzegovina, said the following:

I think that today's session of the Constituent Assembly of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina shows that we are continuing with the implementation of the Federal Constitution. We shall use these days in Sarajevo to hold talks with the top leadership of the Bosniak-Muslim people about solutions to all the strategic issues and overall relations between the Croatian and Muslim-Bosniak peoples.

In reply to the B-H PRESS journalists who said that the Croatian side was being accused for the Doljani customs checkpoint failing to function, Kordic said the following:

I do not consider any of these issues separately, but view all the processes from a general point of view. Therefore, many reasons for something failing to function can be found on the other side as well. Why has there not been a single Croatian ambassador appointed to diplomatic and consular missions abroad? Such disputes should be as few as possible and the entire process should be implemented much better, Dario Kordic, chairman of the HDZ of Bosnia-Herzegovina, stated.

Ethnic Cleansing Reportedly Continues in Mostar

LD1501104995 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG)—The security situation in the western Croat part of Mostar is desperate as criminals are continuing with the ethnic cleansing of Muslims, Muslim Mostar Radio reported this morning.

EU [European Union] Ambassador in Mostar Klaus Metscher disclosed information yesterday—the same source reported—that armed gangs were on the rampage in western Mostar, pillaging, sowing terror, and even kicking the Muslims out of their homes and flats on the right bank of the Neretva.

The Islamic community of Mostar announced yesterday that the Croatian authorities expelled 12 Muslims from western to eastern Mostar in the past month alone.

A correspondent of Muslim Mostar Radio came to the conclusion that there was an obvious link between an increase in the crime rate in western Mostar and a failure to establish joint police patrols, which is opposed by the Croat side.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Granic Explains Decision To Cancel UN Mandate

LD1301150195 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] After President Tudjman yesterday announced his decision to cancel the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] mandate and sent a letter to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, a news conference was held on this topic in Zagreb today by Dr. Mate Granic, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Speaking to domestic and foreign journalists, he summed up Croatia's main assessments and standpoints regarding this decision. We are broadcasting this in full.

[Granic] The Republic of Croatia has decided to end the current UNPROFOR mandate on 31 March 1995. The complete withdrawal of the UN peacekeeping forces should be completed within three months, at the latest, of the formal expiry of the mandate.

The decision was adopted by Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, with the full support of the Croatian public and in keeping with the resolutions and aspirations of the Croatian parliament. This decision of a sovereign state is firmly based on international law, the UN Charter and especially all the relevant UN resolutions pertaining to the situation in Croatia.

The decision was adopted on the basis of consideration of the course hitherto of the peace process and peacekeeping operations in the Republic of Croatia—both their positive and negative sides. On the positive side we have the fact that the first phase of UNPROFOR led to the halting of the war and violence, the withdrawal of parts of the former Yugoslav People's Army from the Republic of Croatia; UNPROFOR also played an important role in removing the humanitarian consequences of the war. On the negative side, not one displaced person has returned home; occupied territories have not been demilitarized; observers have not been placed on the borders; control over the Croatian border has not been secured; and political forces have not been formed in keeping with the 1991 census.

In brief, while UNPROFOR is de facto protecting Serb rebels and their leaders and is giving them oil and an important sense of security, and while at the same time the international aid organizations are feeding them, and Belgrade is supplying them with weapons, equipment, and soldiers, no real progress in the peaceful process of reintegration can be expected.

It is perfectly clear that the fundamental and vital provisions of the original Vance plan and the UN Security Council's resolutions have not been and are not being implemented, and cannot be implemented under the current framework. The decision to terminate the mandate is not subject to any negotiations, and it is very important to stress this at this stage.

Croatia intends to terminate this process of the de facto freezing of a completely unacceptable situation and to give a new impetus to the peaceful negotiating process. As an independent and sovereign country, a member of the United Nations, Croatia wants to assume its share of responsibility, and deal with the problem of the occupied Croatian areas primarily as an internal issue, with the help of the international community. In other words, under these changed circumstances, Croatia wants to intensify the talks with the local Serbs, taking as the starting point known principles, the constitutional and legal framework and the UN Security Council's resolutions.

Croatia does not want to, and is not ready to, become a hostage of the events in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slobodan Milosevic's policy and the disunity of the international community. Croatia expects political understanding and diplomatic support of the world's powers and players, regarding three key elements of this decision:

a) The UN Protected Areas will be treated as an internal political issue concerning the Republic of Croatia, seeing that Croatia is not in the position to wait forever for solutions for Bosnia-Herzegovina;

b) The true meaning of this decision is to give a new impetus to the current negotiating process by setting the date of 31 March 1995 as the final deadline;

c) The decision is not aimed at ushering in the war option.

Croatia therefore expects the UN secretary general to show complete understanding for the concept and content of this decision, and this understanding to be reflected in his report to the Security Council, scheduled for 19 January this year.

Because of all that, we informed important international players and our friends and allies about this decision carefully and at great length through envoys of the president of the republic. As we expected, the first reactions revealed concern, and some, such as [German] Vice Chancellor [as heard] Kinkel, even expressed their opposition. However, no one questioned the right of the Republic of Croatia to make that decision.

We understand their concern, but the Republic of Croatia has enough experience, and state and political maturity, to succeed in such an operation and manage to solve all its problems without considering a certain sequence of moves imposed from outside, at the same time not only not harming the international community's efforts, but in fact actively and constructively helping to resolve the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

By this decision Croatia also wants to express its right and readiness to contribute actively and positively to the important process of creating a new European geostrategic order, seeing that Croatia's territorial integrity is an important buttress for the wider European stability.

The decision on UNPROFOR does not imply any suspension of relations with the United Nations. On the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

contrary, Croatia has offered to allow UNPROFOR, for example, to keep its main headquarters in Zagreb in order to continue the mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and has suggested that UNPROFOR units from Croatia be gradually transferred to Bosnia-Herzegovina. UNPROFOR'S logistical centers for Bosnia-Herzegovina could be stationed in several suitable locations in Croatia. These offers also demonstrate Croatia's determination to maintain good relations with the United Nations and to terminate the mandate in an honorable and dignified way without any difficulties.

In addition, Croatia is ready to resume the negotiations [with Krajina Serbs] immediately, and it will continue to insist on the implementation of the economic agreements. In this respect, it asks for the full support of the leading world powers, especially as regards their influence on the cochairmen of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and their influence and pressure on Belgrade to distance itself from Knin in an adequate way and accept the initiative on mutual recognition and international borders by 31 March 1995.

We are ready to immediately begin talks with international institutions on the means of supervision not only of the implementation of the economic agreements, but also of the Zagreb cease-fire agreement as well as on the modalities of supervising Croatia's observance of human rights and the rights of ethnic minorities and ethnic communities in the process of reintegration.

We are ready to hold renewed negotiations with the local Serbs on local autonomy and the regulation of their overall position within the whole of the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia. The basis for these negotiations are clear and well-known, and the Z-4 plan can play an important role in them.

In its current form the Z-4 plan is unacceptable in its content, but it is acceptable as a framework for negotiations. If such negotiations on the reintegration of the occupied areas are successfully completed by 31 March, Croatia will be ready to hold talks on the international supervision of the implementation of the agreement and on establishing mechanisms for strengthening confidence. The decision and process of the speedy reintegration of the occupied areas could—over the next few months if possible, or coinciding as closely as possible with the four-month cease-fire in Bosnia-Herzegovina—have a positive impact on the search for the solution for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

By making this step with the full unity of the public and political players, the Republic of Croatia has demonstrated its maturity in a dignified way. In this operation, it will act responsibly and in the spirit of its already proven peaceful policy, and will remain completely ready to accept any peaceful initiative. Croatia will also welcome the continuation of the process of normalization of relations with Belgrade, on the basis of already known principles. We expect the secretary general to quickly respond to the letter from the president of the republic and to coordinate future UN political activities in the area with the requests expressed in the president's letter. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Mate Granic also answered journalists' questions. He explained some details and said that some countries' concern about Croatia's decision does not imply any change in bilateral relations, but only those countries' wish for the peace process to continue. He ruled out the possibility that after the termination of the blue helmets' mandate, UNPROFOR could be granted a new, considerably stronger mandate.

Seks: No Fear of Sanctions

LD1301165695 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, Jan. 13 (TANJUG)—Croatian Parliament Deputy Speaker Vladimir Seks said Croatia did not fear international sanctions because of its decision to deny further hospitality to UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force]. He also said Croatia did not rule out a possible military solution in its conflict with the Krajina Serbs.

Speaking at a meeting of Croatia's ruling party, Seks said the decision would influence the international community to invest efforts to reintegrate what he called "the occupied Croatian territories" by March 31, when UNPROFOR's mandate expires.

The Croatian Government uses the expression "occupied territories" to refer to the United Nations Protected Area, in which the Krajina Serbs had proclaimed their own state, the republic of Serb Krajina, in 1991.

The republic was proclaimed after Croatia launched a war of secession from the former six-member Yugoslav Federation and removed Serb national rights from its Constitution. Croatian forces attacked Krajina but were largely driven back. The territory of Serb Krajina was placed under U.N. protection in March 1992, but has since been the target of four new Croatian offensives.

Croatian press quoted Seks as repeating threats that Croatia was prepared for a military solution if the republic of Serb Krajina refused to be reintegrated in Croatia peacefully. Seks, a member of the ruling party's extreme wing, said Croatia was receiving signals from the world to "quickly be through with Knin."

Martic on Tudjman Decision

LD1301202395 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Knin, 13 Jan (SRNA)—If the Croats decide to go for a military solution of the crisis, the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] has the means to defend itself, and this would represent the beginning of the end of Croatia, RSK President Milan Martic said in Knin today in reaction to Croatian President Franjo

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Tudjman's decision adopted yesterday afternoon to terminate the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] mandate.

Martic said that UNPROFOR, in the event the Croats manage to evict it from their territory, has no reason to leave RSK territory, where it will be offered full logistic and every other kind of support.

The RSK president assessed Tudjman's latest decision as yet another in a series of Croatia's diplomatic games aimed at putting pressure on the UN Security Council.

Noting that Croatia is currently politically unstable, Martic said that the decision to terminate the UNPROFOR mandate was adopted under pressure from opposition parties, which have been continuously asking Tudjman to return the RSK to Croatia's legal, economic, and military system.

"Tudjman has already made several wrong moves, one of them being a mobilization of huge proportions which was carried out a month ago," the RSK president stressed, adding that international players do not support the Croatian president's decisions; they have made that clear to him by issuing threats of sanctions.

Martic said that Tudjman and the Croatian leadership were forced to enter into economic negotiations with the RSK, but they have continuously sought the possibility of forcing Krajina to suspend negotiations, which would provide Croatia with international support for its aggression against the RSK.

Babic on UNPROFOR Mandate

LD1301123595 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Knin, 13 Jan (TANJUG)—Dr. Milan Babic, the minister of foreign affairs of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK], stated today that whether UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] remains in or leaves the RSK depends exclusively on the decision of the UN Security Council and the consent of the RSK.

Analyzing yesterday's decision by the Croatian leadership, he stressed that the president of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian Assembly are not competent to decide whether UNPROFOR leaves or remains in the RSK.

"The UN Security Council decided to send peacekeeping forces to the area of Yugoslavia at the request of the state organs of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. All later resolutions of the UN Security Council are merely extensions of UNPROFOR's initial mandate," Babic said.

UNPROFOR Source Cited

LD1401171295 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] First doubts have emerged in Croatia about the departure of the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] on 31 March as announced by President Tudjman. A senior UN officer at UNPROFOR headquarters in Zagreb, who wished to remain anonymous, told our correspondent that UNPROFOR would remain in Croatia after 31 March. The Croatian opposition on the whole welcomes the termination of UNPROFOR's mandate, but [word indistinct] that President Tudjman failed to set a deadline by which UNPROFOR would definitely have to withdraw. Nada al-Isa reports from Zagreb:

[Al-Isa] According to our extremely well-informed sources at UNPROFOR headquarters for the former Yugoslavia based in Zagreb a senior UN officer said: About (?fifty) days ago Croatia and UNPROFOR agreed on the extension of UNPROFOR's mandate after 31 March this year. When we asked why President Tudjman promised the public, beyond a shadow of doubt, that UNPROFOR's mandate was definitely ending, our source said: The Croatian leadership needs this for its everyday domestic political needs.

This possibility was confirmed to us by a Croatian government member, who came to the conclusion that President Tudjman is most likely to call early elections, and he allegedly wishes to woo the electorate with his move to officially terminate the UNPROFOR mandate. The move seems to be the right one if it serves this purpose, because the president has just gained enormous support from the masses, especially refugees. However, the Croatian opposition is very cautious. Only the parties of the right have given Tudjman unreserved support. The most wary are Drazen Budisa's Liberals who welcomed the termination of the UNPROFOR mandate, but are suspicious about the lack of a deadline for the departure of the last soldier from Croatia. [Passage omitted]

Talks With Contact Group

LD1401200495 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Members of the Contact Group for Bosnia- Herzegovina were in Zagreb this evening. Their talks with Croatian President Tudjman's envoys, Ambassador Miomir Zuzul and Presidential Adviser Zeljko Matic, centered on the peace talks on Bosnia-Herzegovina and the political situation following Croatia's decision to cancel UNPROFOR's [UN Protection Force] mandate. The Contact Group members were not inclined to give any statements after the meeting, while Ambassador Zuzul told reporters the following:

[Begin Zuzul recording] The Contact Group members said that the basis for their talks was still the original proposal. They had had very lengthy talks with the representatives of the Bosnian Serbs but failed to make any progress. They can only expect and hope for some progress in future. However, concerning the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, it would be overly optimistic to expect any quick solutions. They hope that the signed

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

cease-fire agreement will be consolidated, and that a solution will be found within that four-month period.

Apart from that, quite some time was devoted to the situation in Croatia and our decision to discontinue UNPROFOR's mandate. We did not discuss any concrete solutions but we, on our part, pointed out that even in that context we would be interested in cooperation with the international community and the Contact Group, that is, the states they are representing; I believe that we will continue the talks and that we will jointly try to find a model that will lead to a peaceful solution here, with, of course, our firm insistence on the decision we had presented, without the possibility of negotiating its deadline. In other words, we have two and a half, three months to find some kind of a political solution and I believe that we were taken seriously in this context by the members of the Contact Group, and that we can expect their participation in this respect. [end recording]

Transfer of Federation Headquarters Proposed

LD1401175195 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Representatives of the Croatian people in the assembly of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation held a preliminary meeting in Mostar today ahead of a session on Monday in Sarajevo. Zdenko Vranjes reports:

[Vranjes] Bosiljko Misetic, plenipotentiary of President Tudjman for confederal relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation also attended the meeting today. He put forward the proposal for the transfer of the federation's headquarters from Sarajevo to Zenica, Tuzla, or Mostar. In Misetic's words, this would facilitate contacts between Bosniak and Croat officials and consequently speed up the implementation of the federation's constitution.

After today's meeting Ivan Bender, speaker of the chamber of deputies of the Croat Republic of Herceg-Bosna, who is also the leader of Croat deputies in the Federal Assembly, made a brief statement for the press:

[Begin Bender recording] We shall demand and insist on remaining consistent with what we agreed in Zenica. First, regarding the president of the federation: Things will remain as they were—Mr. Kresimir Zubak will remain president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation. We shall also ask and expect the government of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation, since it is our government, to submit for discussion laws on local self-administration. Otherwise, if this does not happen, there will be consultative meetings between parties. The Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] is in favor of it, it is going in its most senior composition and I expect we shall do the job required of us. [end recording]

At today's meeting of Croat deputies in the Federal Assembly special attention was devoted to the need for [illegible] full unity among Croat deputies.

Tudjman: Peacefully Resolve Occupied Territories

LD1601155395 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, this morning received in the Presidential Palace the ambassadors, charges d'affaires, consuls, and heads of missions of international organizations accredited in Croatia on the occasion of the beginning of the new year of 1995. At the beginning of the ceremony the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Papal Nuncio Giulio Einaudi, addressed those present. And then President Tudjman replied with appropriate remarks and a greeting. Here is a report on the ceremony by Andjelko Perincic:

[Perincic] [passage omitted] Thanking Monsignor Einaudi before going on to address all the diplomats at the Presidential Palace, Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, said:

[Begin Tudjman recording] The papal nuncio, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I give you my warmest thanks for the New Year greetings and good wishes for our Croatian homeland. As you yourself stressed in your remarks, Croatia is a democratic, independent Croatia, and over the past year, and during the years of its existence, it has taken its place in the international world community and achieved a reputation for its principled, democratic, and peaceful policies. It is resolved to continue along this path.

May I take this opportunity to assure you that we took our latest decision not to extend UNPROFOR's [UN Protection Force] mandate on the basis of the principle that we want to resolve the main question of democratic Croatia—the problem of the occupied Croatian territories—in a peaceful way. On the basis of an evaluation of the overall circumstances and our experience hitherto, we are convinced that this will not lead to an exacerbation of tension or to the spread of war either in Croatia or throughout former Yugoslavia. On the contrary it will speed up the peaceful processes aimed at resolving the problem of the occupied areas and this will have a spin-off in terms of contributing to the more rapid resolution of the crisis in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The further aims of Croatian state policy will be orientated towards breathing life into the Washington Agreements, the realization of the Croat-Muslim Federation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and a confederation with Croatia and also towards normalizing Croat-Serb relations, or rather relations between Croatia and Serbia.

Croatia wants to be a factor for peace and stability in the new international order in this part of Europe on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Croatia continues to want to have the most comprehensive possible bilateral relations with all the countries you represent but at the same time it wants full cooperation with international institutions from the European Union to the United Nations.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

On the basis of the results we have achieved in terms of economic stabilization and in terms of the activities of the democratic system, we are convinced that we can continue on the road towards strengthening democracy and cooperation with all your countries and international organizations. We are counting, as we have done hitherto, on full cooperation with you personally and the governments of your countries.

I wish you papal nuncio, ladies and gentlemen, much happiness, health and satisfaction in the new year and success in developing even better, more comprehensive relations between your countries and Croatia—naturally, in the interest of the prosperity of Croatia and also peace in this part of Europe and the world. Thank you. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Tudjman Address on Anniversary of Croatian Independence

LD1501221095 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 15 Jan 95

[Address by President Franjo Tudjman on the third anniversary of Croatian independence in Zagreb on 15 Jan—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] January 15, 1992, will remain in the annals of Croatia's history as the date when the independent and sovereign Croatia was added to the world's list of sovereign states. This date would be of no consequence to the protagonists and future generations if people did not know how it came about.

It should be remembered that only one year before this everyone in the world—the responsible international factors and world public opinion—was in favor of the preservation of the former Yugoslav community. Only a few months before 15 January those same international factors, those same international and global forces, were anticipating the demise of the newly proclaimed Croatian state independence. Not only had they expected that we would not survive in the autumn of 1991, but they even believed that this would be in the interest of the international order.

The autumn of 1991—the Yugo-Communist Army's—Serbia and Montenegro's—all-out offensive against Croatia - from Vukovar to Dubrovnik, and the shelling of Banski Dvori [presidential palace] in Zagreb aimed at decapitating Croatia. This was the situation preceding 15 January.

If this is not understood—that we were creating Croatia under such circumstances—when not many in Croatia itself, two years before 15 January, believed in the creation of an independent and sovereign Croatian state—when the world powers were opposed to this for various reasons I had elaborated on many occasions—then we can see what we have accomplished through the Croatian people's desire to attain their independence, to take advantage of the dissolution of the communist system in Central and East Europe and the disintegration of multi-national state entities.

If we had not taken advantage of that through our political maturity and our program, through our ability to find a way to resist aggression by one of the most formidable military powers, and through the correctness of our policies, and having been granted recognition by this world—without taking all these extremely unfavorable circumstances into consideration, nobody could understand the sheer grandeur and historical significance of 15 January, when that Europe, that world built on the results of the first and second World Wars—when they had to admit that this had gone irreversibly into the past, partly thanks to Croatia as well—and they were right when they were accusing us of disrupting their system and creating a new world—but thanks to our maturity, to the greatness of the Croatian nation and the policies we were pursuing, this world recognized us; that is when Croatia was officially recognized, but we had to fight on to be recognized as a reality and accepted as an irreplaceable element in the building of the new international order in this part of southeastern Europe and the neighboring Balkans.

Granic on Anniversary of Republic's Recognition

LD1601140895 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] This date [15 January] entered our country's history as the date of international recognition. Croatia is today equal to all important international players. It is a respectable member of the international community and a factor for peace, which it wants to confirm by assuming responsibility for solving the problem of its occupied areas. Mate Granic, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, gave a statement to Croatian radio on the third anniversary of the international recognition of our country.

[Begin Granic recording] Today, 15 January, is a historic date for the Republic of Croatia. We should now remember all the generations of Croats who waited for this day, the day of international recognition of the Republic of Croatia. We should also remember all those who were of great assistance to us—everyone from the Holy Father to Austrian Foreign Minister Mock, Chancellor Kohl, Minister Genscher, and many other famous or less famous people.

No doubt, the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian people—who resolutely resisted the aggression launched by Serbia and the Yugoslav Army—have done the most for recognition. Now we know—and Minister Jovanovic has publicly said—that they were practically given a signal in June and July 1991 to finish Croatia and Slovenia off quickly—the republics that wanted to exercise their natural right, every nation's right, to have its own state.

We should also note the symbolism of the decision of Croatian Republic President Franjo Tudjman to terminate UNPROFOR's [UN Protection Force] mandate and cancel the stay of the UN peace forces in Croatia. This decision ended another period, a period in which we

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

tried—with the help of the UN peace forces and the international community—to reintegrate our occupied areas by peaceful means. During that period, the UN Security Council and General Assembly gave us a formal and legal right, confirming that the UN Protected Areas are indeed the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia and that the main reason for the occupation is indeed Belgrade and Belgrade's attitude toward the Knin Serbs.

We believe that the departure of the peace forces will again focus the international public's attention on the Republic of Croatia, which means that all peace processes will be revived and that we will be able to establish our borders and reach a political solution with the local Serbs sooner, in the form of local autonomy in line with all international standards and respecting all human and ethnic rights with international supervision. [end recording]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

U.S. General, Gligorov on Military Cooperation

LD1601141295 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Skopje, 16 Jan (TANJUG)—General George Joulwan, commander of U.S. forces in Europe, had talks in Skopje today with Kiro Gligorov, president of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [FYROM] on U.S.-Macedonian military cooperation.

According to a statement issued after the meeting, emphasis was laid in the talks on the importance of preserving the independence of FYROM, as a factor of stability in the Balkans. At the same time the U.S. side expressed readiness to support the preservation of stability of the new Balkan state, with particular emphasis laid on the importance of the memorandum on military cooperation signed in November last year.

The talks were also attended by Macedonian Defense Minister Blagoje Handziski; Colonel Gen. Dragoljub Bocinov, chief of the General Staff of the FYROM Army; UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] commander Norwegian Brigadier Gen. Trygve Tellefsen; and Viktor Komrac, head of the U.S. liaison office in Skopje.

Gen. Joulwan is expected to visit U.S. soldiers serving in UNPROFOR along the Macedonian-Yugoslav border.

OSCE Commissioner Discusses Albanian University

LD1601164795 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Skopje, 16 Jan (TANJUG)—Max van der Stoel, the high commissioner for human rights and national minorities issues in the OSCE, arrived in Skopje today where he held talks with Macedonian Foreign Minister Stevo Crvenkovski, it has been announced in Skopje.

During his two-day visit to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [FYROM], Van der Stoel will try to learn more about the problems resulting from the illegal opening of the Albanian "University" in Tetovo. [passage omitted]

Van der Stoel is also expected to meet with FYROM President Kiro Gligorov today.

Sulejmani Calls Police Actions 'Antidemocratic'

AU1601083295 Skopje FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT in Albanian 9 Jan 95 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Dr. Fadil Sulejmani on Police Intervention—'Antidemocratic Act'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Regarding the police intervention at the meeting of the scientific teaching council of the university, Tetove University Rector Dr. Fadil Sulejmani said among other things:

Instead of the government committing itself to assist the work of the university, it acts with police attacks against Albanians, respectively against its citizens. This is an inhuman, antidemocratic act of vandals. As regards the repressive measures, this process will not be stopped and we will continue work toward consolidating faculties of the Tetove University, thus realizing the goals we have put forward. If the government continues to use police repressive measures, we will then be obliged to remain out of the educational system of Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia]. We are, however, convinced that the education of Albanians will best create conditions for mutual confidence, and this is simultaneously our European future.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Slovenia, Germany Disagree Over SFRY Debt

95BA0078A Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 14 Dec 94 p 3

[Article by Joze Biscak: "How Much We Owe the Germans"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ljubljana, 13 Dec—Because criteria are to be adopted for the so-called unallocated debt for the 700 million German marks [DM] that were approved as aid to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] in 1974 on the basis of an agreement between the former National Bank of Yugoslavia [NBJ] and the German KFW [Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau], Slovenia will overpay its debt, including interest, by at least DM25.7 million. Members of the Committee on International Relations will speak out on Wednesday, behind closed doors, on that proposal for a change and supplement to the Initiative for Concluding International Treaties To Regulate Relationships Based on Refinanced Debts Guaranteed by the Republic of Slovenia.

On 22 April 1993, the Slovene Government adopted the above-mentioned initiative, which was general and did not apply to relationships with individual member states of the Paris Club. Slovenia's strategy was to achieve bilateral agreements with the largest creditors (France, Germany, and the United States) on repaying Slovenia's share of the former Yugoslavia's debt, taking into account the criterion of the final user for the so-called allocated debt (who the real user of the loan was), and the criterion of one-sixth (16.39 percent) for the unallocated debt. The talks with the French were successful, and in August and November 1993 the delegation for talks with the Paris Club in connection with the former Yugoslavia's debts to the FRG met with representatives of the German Finance Ministry, the Hermes agency, and KFW. The details of the talks at that time are unknown, but at the beginning of June 1994 a representative of the German Embassy delivered a proposal from the German Government that was not very favorable for Slovenia. In spite of that, the Slovene Government, at its 94th meeting (on 14 July) and its 109th meeting (on 27 October) approved amendments on concluding a bilateral treaty on regulating obligations to the FRG.

There should not be any difficulties with the commercial obligations to the FRG (approximately DM52 million), which were insured through the Hermes agency, because the Germans are willing to accept the final user principle. Problems may arise regarding the reconstructed state debts that were provided by KFW, and regarding which the Germans think that the entire debt should be unallocated. Slovenia would thus have to accept responsibility for one-sixth, or 16.39 percent, of the Yugoslav obligations to the FRG. Those debts (approved loans) are: DM240 million from 1956, DM300 million from 1973, and DM700 million from 1974. The last two are the so-called Kapitalhilfe loans, which Yugoslavia obtained on the basis of the Tito-Brandt agreement concluded on Brioni in 1973. It was actually a political agreement due to the FRG's moral obligation to Yugoslavia. The loan was supposed to be a sort of compensation for war damages, although the matter was presented as a very favorable loan. Consequently, in the intended agreement with Germany, Slovenia is to emphasize in particular that the agreement does not settle unresolved issues from the past with respect to compensation for war damages. Otherwise, according to data from the Bank of Slovenia, only the first two loans (the DM540 million from 1956 and 1973) could be considered balance-of-payment loans, i.e., unallocated debt, because the final user of the money is unknown.

According to the documentation for the 1974 loan, the approved funds were to be distributed as follows: DM220 million for defense industry construction, DM60 million for the Fund for Assistance to the Developing Countries, DM70 million for the NBJ (the purpose is unknown), and DM350 million for the construction of a 380 kW electrical distribution system (the Republic of Slovenia's share was DM30.1 million). When the Slovene side wanted to check with KFW on who was actually the final user of the money, the Germans rejected that possibility, among other things, also because, according to the government's message, "Reviving the question of what the funds were used for would create difficulties for KFW and the FRG Government." Specifically, KFW was supposed to oversee the use of the loan, but it instead merely relied on the NBJ's applications to use the money, and simply left real oversight to the Yugoslav side; consequently, the Germans only have computer printouts on the use and repayment of the loan. This kind of superficial approach would give the German taxpayers a negative impression, and therefore the Germans are proposing that the entire loan be unallocated.

"The German Government's position is that it is not possible to determine individual payments from the 1974 loan agreement, because there were no concrete possibilities for oversight over the use of the loan, which is designated as unallocated debt. If the Slovene side does not accept the amount of 16.39 percent, which has also been acknowledged within the framework of the Paris Club, for the 1974 loan, then there is concern that the regulation of Slovenia's debts will be impossible for the foreseeable future," the government message says regarding the Germans' extortion. What does the German proposal mean for Slovenia?

We would assume responsibility for DM39.34 million in principal from the 1956 agreement, DM150.81 million in principal and arrears from the 1973 and 1974 agreements, and at least DM17.22 million in interest, totaling approximately DM208 million. If the Germans consented to the final user principle, with Slovenia assuming one-sixth of the debt from 1956, then there are two alternatives. The first takes into account the fact that Slovenia, in financing the 380 kW electrical distribution system, spent only DM30.1 million (8.6 percent of DM350 million). According to that alternative, Slovenia

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

would take over DM124.35 million in principal and arrears, and at least DM14.7 million in interest. The other alternative takes into account the law on transferring execution of the federation's foreign exchange obligations to the republics and autonomous provinces, through which the obligations from the loan for assistance to the developing countries fund and from the loan for construction of the electrical distribution system were subsequently distributed among the republics, namely in accordance with the amounts that were approved, not spent. In both alternatives, there is a big difference between the German and Slovene proposals; in the first one, by approximately DM26.5 million in principal and DM3 million in interest, and in the second one, by DM23 million in principle and DM2.6 million in interest.

[Box, p 3]

The proposal to change and supplement the Initiative for Concluding International Treaties To Regulate Relations Based on Refinanced Debts Guaranteed by the Republic of Slovenia with the Paris Club member states is not the only thing on which we are supposed to give in to Germany. According to the government's proposal, Slovenia should also settle its share of the Yugoslav clearing debt to the former German Democratic Republic, even though the clearing claims and obligations are included in the Geneva conference on Yugoslav succession. This amounts to 2.5 million clearing (accounting) dollars according to a calculation that is unfavorable for Slovenia: 0.75 clearing dollars per U.S. dollar (according to the U.S. dollar's exchange rate in Frankfurt on 30 December 1990). In fact, Germany can lower the exchange rate, and at the same time make the signing of this agreement conditional upon regulation of the Paris Club refinanced debts.

SKD, LDS Ammendment To Regulate Open Issues

AU1701114495 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0600 GMT 17 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Last night, in a continuation of the negotiations about the internal coalition relations, the Christian Democrats [SKD] and the Liberal Democrats [LDS] discussed an amendment to the coalition agreement that has recently been drafted by the SKD. After last night's meeting, LDS Secretary General Gregor Golobic and SKD Secretary General Vida Cadonic Spelic presented some details of these talks. Here is a report by Sandi Frelih:

[Begin recording] [Frelih] The first one to speak about the negotiations was Gregor Golobic:

[Golobic] The meeting was devoted primarily to the finalization of the annex to the coalition agreement that would regulate open issues. The deadline before which this document should be prepared for discussion by the incumbent offices of both parties is Thursday [19 November].

[Frelih] Let us also listen to SKD Secretary General Vida Cadonic Spelic:

[Spelic] The SKD used this weekend to prepare some constructive proposals, or better to say at least one, which, just as Secretary General Mr. Golobic said, we tried to present and debate with their negotiating team today. In this way, we have started the coordination of the annex. As I have said earlier, our proposal is constructive, which means that by it we are trying to contribute to the Foreign Ministry and this entire department resuming work as soon as possible and also help the work of the government as a whole.

[Frelih] The representatives of both parties said that the councils of both parties will discuss the annex to the coalition agreement next week. According to them, there is still no agreement on the new foreign minister. This can supposedly be reached only in a package, implying that the negotiations also concern other departments and the appointment of state administration officials. As we have learned, the SKD is also supposed to nominate a state secretary in the Education Ministry and a state secretary for tourism. The document itself does not mention the United List because it refers to the coalition agreement between the SKD and the LDS. However, the partners do not rule out the possibility of a joint agreement of all three parties.

When we asked whether the Law on Government will have to be changed, we were told that the document has not been finalized yet. [end recording]

Slovene Counterproposal to Aquilea Declaration

95BA0066B Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 1 Dec 94 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Slovenia's Response to Aquilea"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The government's Information Office has sent us a working draft of a joint statement by the prime ministers of Slovenia and Italy, which is a working document and in the government's opinion opens up the possibility of continuing dialogue between the two countries. The text, which we are publishing in its entirety, was given by Slovenia to Italy on 16 November, but so far there has not been any answer from Rome to Ljubljana.

* * *

Working draft of a joint statement by the prime ministers of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Italy.

By signing this joint statement, the governments of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Italy wish to outline an orientation for the development of relations, and in doing so are inspired by the values of European civilization and the ideals that are common to both states.

The dramatic developments of the 20th century, which have severely shaken the long-standing and fruitful coexistence of European peoples, have unfortunately also

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

affected the coexistence of Italians and Slovenes, which has lasted for more than a millennium.

The Government of the Republic of Italy and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia jointly regret those events and the consequences of the tragedies that have been suffered in history by past generations, and express willingness to eliminate those consequences responsibly from the present and from the future of new generations of both peoples and their minorities.

In the spirit of those goals, both governments state:

1. that they once again confirm the validity, binding significance, and unchangeability of all the vital foundations of European stability, and thus also the treaties and agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, that have been assumed by the Republic of Slovenia from the collapsed Yugoslav federation;

that both sides consider finally resolved all the issues that have already been covered by the above-mentioned treaties and agreements, and that upon any possible conclusion of new bilateral or multilateral agreements in the future, they will take into account the standards of mutual benefit and the protection of international stability;

2. they acknowledge the binding significance of the domestic and international standards that regulate the protection of indigenous national minorities, the Slovene one in Italy and the Italian one in Slovenia, and for that purpose confirm the validity of the following principles:

a) full observance of the minimal level of protection under Article 8 of the Osimo Treaty of 10 November 1975, unless it is superseded by European legislation;

b) observance of and respect for the multinational identity of individuals, families, and social groups, which in different ways combine elements of both nationalities, Italian and Slovene;

c) consistent implementation of domestic legal standards, which by themselves or by citing appropriate international treaties specify penalties for discrimination against individuals or groups because of their national identity;

d) that they will strive to protect the economic foundations of national minorities by permitting their free development within the framework of the rules of a market economy; the two governments promise that issues related to the economic foundations for the survival of the national minorities will be resolved bilaterally for the purpose of coordinating possible interventions by one state or the other in that area;

3. that they will recognize and respect the feelings of human tolerance of all members of the indigenous population, Slovenes and Italians, who have had to leave their homes because of their national identity or because of the consequences of totalitarian policy in different periods and in different ways, through no fault of their own;

that they will at the same time strive to defend resolutely the natural right to live in peace and to free development, and take measures against any revanchist and nationalist misuse of the past;

4. that they will entrust to a joint commission composed of historians the consideration of past relations between both peoples and states, and that they will also try to have the results of that work combined in an exhaustive documentary depiction that will be the basis for a new and better understanding of the historical facts;

5. that they will act in coordination in the process of European integration, including the adaptation that it requires; they likewise promise that they will support each other in international relations in those areas in which one state or the other has particular political and economic influence.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Federal

Concern Over Cancelling UNPROFOR Mandate

LD1601170295 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 16 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government today expressed deep concern over the Croatian authorities' official stance not to renew the UN peace forces' mandate after 31 March 1995.

A statement from the government session says that it was decided that Federal Prime Minister Radoje Kontic should write to the UN secretary general to inform him about the position of the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on that step by the Croatian authorities. The government today reviewed the current foreign policy issues concerning the resolving of the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the Federal Information Secretariat has announced.

Federal Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic briefed the government about the current phase of resolving the most topical aspects of the Yugoslav crisis, the statement specifies. The progress achieved in the peace efforts aimed at solving the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis and normalizing economic relations between the republic of Serb Krajina and Croatia was stressed out during the session.

Foreign Affairs State Secretary on UN Decision

AU1601165295 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jan 95 p 2

[Interview with Nikola Cicaniovic, state secretary at the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, by Jozsef Szabo; place and date not given: "Yugoslav Foreign Affairs State Secretary Grants Interview on the UN Security Council Resolution"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yugoslav Foreign Affairs State Secretary Nikola Cicaniovic granted us an interview after the announcement of the decision in New York.

[Szabo] What did you expect in Belgrade?

[Cicaniovic] After all we have done for halting the war in Bosnia and for peace, we were counting on a different decision. I find the UN Security Council's decision to be depressing. As the cochairmen of the international Yugoslavia conference evaluated our efforts favorably, we had hoped that, in addition to maintaining the concessions that have been in force for 100 days, the Security Council would ease the anti-Yugoslav embargo on further areas. The Security Council could have completely abolished the decisions hindering the international air traffic and the international sports and cultural relations, decisions that were lifted only temporarily in October 1994.

[Szabo] Has Yugoslavia fulfilled the UN demands?

[Cicaniovic] The problem is that the Security Council did not specifically determine the tasks, the implementation of which would lead to the abolishing of UN sanctions. In any case, we fulfilled the demands included in the first decision on implementing the embargo measures.

[Szabo] New decisions have been adopted since then that, among other things, urge the settling of the Bosnian crisis.

[Cicaniovic] Yugoslavia cannot force anyone to do anything in Bosnia. The border closure on the Drina also proves this because it works adequately. However, despite the strictest measures, the Serbs in Bosnia rejected the international peace plan as a basis for negotiations. We have no other means against them, and the international community has also failed to achieve genuine results with the Serbs in Bosnia.

[Szabo] Is the government in Belgrade ready to make further concessions?

[Cicaniovic] We do not have any reason to make further concessions. The Yugoslav Government accepted all the peace proposals, although we do not belong to the warring parties. On what basis could we make further concessions when the latst UN Security Council resolution implies that new demands would be made of us if we make further steps on the road leading to peace?

[Szabo] What will be the fate of the border closure?

[Cicaniovic] We are strictly controlling the border closure along the Drina. By making the transportation of goods to Bosnia-Herzegovina dependent on the preliminary permission of Sarajevo and Zagrab, the UN Security Council would indirectly like us to recognize the Bosnian and Croatian authorities. This demand does not advance a solution.

Radulovic on UN Sanctions

LD1401142795 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 14 Jan 95

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Podgorica, Jan. 14 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav parliament's Chamber of Republics Speaker Milos Radulovic said Saturday he had expected the U.N. Security Council to lift more or all the sanctions against Yugoslavia because of its principled policy.

'Unfortunately, this did not happen,' Radulovic told Montenegro radio. 'The partial lifting of the sanctions was only extended, but with a very unpleasant condition which not only gives us the right to react, but urges us to do so, since it does not correspond to our efforts toward a peaceful resolving of the crisis,' he said.

The U.N. Security Council on Thursday adopted a resolution to continue the partial lifting of sanctions against Yugoslavia for another 100 days. There were new

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

conditions, however, linking the question of the sanctions with the resolving of the conflict between Croatia and the republic of Serb Krajina.

Comprehensive and binding sanctions were imposed against the Yugoslav Federation of Serbia and Montenegro in May 1992 because of its alleged involvement in the civil war in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Radulovic said Croatian President Franjo Tudjman's decision to deny further hospitality to the U.N. Protection Force in Croatia was based rather on internal political motives than the resolve to carry it through.

Radulovic also said it was good that senior officials of certain states which had in a way contributed to the outbreak of the Yugoslav crisis had warned Tudjman against this move. The decision to deny further hospitality to the U.N. Protection Force, whose current six-month mandate expires in March, was announced by Tudjman on Thursday evening in an address to the nation.

Turkey's Approach to Crisis 'Instigated War'

LD1301205095 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 13 Jan 95

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Jan. 13 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav parliament said in a statement that Turkey's biased approach to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia objectively instigated war. The statement issued by the Yugoslav parliament foreign policy and foreign trade committee was prompted by a Turkish parliament declaration relating to the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The statement said that the Turkish parliament declaration, which in December 1994 circulated as a document in the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, was an explicit anti-Yugoslav and anti-Serb document.

The statement said that in the declaration, the Turkish parliament had reaffirmed its biased approach to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and especially in the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The statement said that the declaration showed Turkey was persistent in its unfounded stands and militant policy, based on a fictitious Serb aggression.

The statement said that the most important international factors had abandoned such approach, accepting the fact that what was happening in Bosnia-Herzegovina was in fact a civil war among the local Muslims, Serbs and Croats. Since the Serbs had the status of a constituent nation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, where they had lived for centuries, it is clear that they cannot be aggressors on their own territory, said the statement.

It said Turkey was becoming more isolated in its biased stand now because the world was realizing that a just and lasting solution for Bosnia could be reached only by political means, based on equal respect of the interests of all three peoples in Bosnia. The statement said Yugoslavia was consistently advocating this since the beginning of the crisis.

With such a stand, which undermines peace efforts and increases instability in the region, Turkey has disqualified itself as a factor in the process of peaceful settlement of the crisis, said the statement.

It said that this jeopardized Turkey's credibility in the U.N. peacekeeping mission and in the coordination committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

The statement said that while trying to dictate rules of behavior to others, the Turkish Parliament turned a blind eye to drastic human rights violations in Turkey itself. The statement said that the Turkish parliament especially approved of the Turkish Army's long war against ethnic Kurds and denied them basic national and political rights.

Before criticizing others and lecturing them on rights and democracy, Turkey should solve its own problems in a democratic way, the statement said. Yugoslavia has repeatedly expressed readiness for a dialogue and normalization of relations with Turkey on the basis of equality and mutual respect, said the statement.

It said Turkey should take a principled and unbiased stand toward the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The statement said that Turkey should also stop interfering in Yugoslavia's internal matters by backing separatists in Serbia's southern province of Kosovo and Metohija and the region of Raska, and halt its insulting anti-Yugoslav and anti-Serb campaign based on fabrications.

Montenegro

Opposition Leader Urges Accession of Prevlaka

AU1401192795 Belgrade BORBA (Alternative Edition) in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 95 p 16

[Report by R. Janicic: "Novak Kilibarda: 'Getting Prevlaka Even With War'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Herceg Novi—"I would like communism in Montenegro to collapse as soon as possible. If this does not happen by the end of this year, then neither our personal nor our family wishes will be fulfilled." This is how Dragan Soc, head of the deputy caucus of the People's Party in the Montenegrin Assembly, greeted party members and supporters in Herceg Novi. Speaking at the same meeting, Novak Kilibarda, president of the People's Party of Montenegro, stated that the regime should collapse as soon as possible since the state was a typical "Mafia-political

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

state." This is evident from the budget for this year, which envisages 20 time more funds for the police than for the administration of justice, although this ratio is more or less equal in most normal states.

Predrag Drecun, president of the Executive Council of the People's Party, substantiated his claim that this was a typical communist system by saying that the state is still supporting SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia] and that the SUBNOR of Montenegro has received more funds from the budget than, for instance, some parliamentary parties such as the Serbian Radical Party and the SDP [expansion unknown]. The ruling party, DPS [Democratic Party of Socialists], has assumed full control of the media (POBJEDA and Radio and Television of Montenegro), it is suppressing all independent media, and total darkness is about to ensue.

"The ruling party in Montenegro has won elections on the account of Prevlaka Peninsula twice, and it looks like it will win them for the third time," Kilibarda said, stressing that he would continue to talk about Prevlaka as Cato continually spoke about Carthage in the old Rome. "Croats are freely walking on Prevlaka, and our minister is looking at Prevlaka from behind a bush. Our view is that everything possible should be done to obtain Prevlaka, and if nothing succeeds, then it should be won by war," Kilibarda stressed.

Kosovo

Rugova: Serbia Refuses OSCE Proposals

AU1301212195 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1735 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kosova will be a condition for Serbia's reintegration into the international community, Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, president of the Republic of Kosova, told reporters in Prishtina today. Rugova condemned all forms of violence that have been perpetrated against Albanians for four years and demanded the release of all prisoners and a halt to troubles inflicted on the families of the imprisoned. For more, correspondent Skender Durmishi is on the line from Prishtina:

[Durmishi] The visit of the OSCE delegation to Prishtina and other contacts with the delegation during the week were the focus of the regular news conference given by Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, president of the Republic of Kosova. We greet and highly assess the visit by high-ranking OSCE officials as a visit that made efforts to accomplish the role of a mediator, but unfortunately Serbia refused all proposals for a positive move, conditioning them with its integration into this international organization, Rugova stated.

The reason why the meeting was held in Belgrade, Rugova clarified in responding to a reporter's question, is only of an objective nature due to the limited time of the OSCE delegation.

Expressing his opinion about contacts with the OSCE delegation, Democratic League of Kosova [LDK] Deputy Chairman Dr. Fehmi Agani considered important and significant the observations by these high-ranking officials of international institutions that dialogue is impossible and meaningless without the stopping of repression in Kosova.

President Rugova briefed reporters on his comments about events and other happenings on the international scene regarding the Kosova issue. In this framework, Rugova greeted the demand of German President Herzog to resolve open issues in former Yugoslavia, the reaction of International Press Institute in Vienna to stop the violence against Albanian journalists in Kosova, and particularly greeted the pronouncement of U.S. President Clinton who, in a letter sent to Congressmen Molinari and Angle, expressed concern over the situation in Kosova and promised interest and further support to our movement and the Kosova issue, Dr. Rugova pointed out.

President Rugova considered the remarks and demands for an advancement of the forms of institutionalization of life in Kosova as critics of good will, which aim at a better political and institutional organization in Kosova. As such, we will discuss them in cooperation with political parties and other institutions in Kosova, Rugova said.

At this news conference, too, President Rugova informed reporters on the cases and forms of repression in Kosova, with which it aims to create an unbearable situation. We have the impression that repression is aggravated whenever Kosova makes any affirmative penetration at an international level.

Kosovar President Rugova demanded halting of repression and an increased presence of the international factor and demanded that the lifting of sanctions against Serbia be further conditioned with the Kosova issue.

Letter Sent Requesting Support From Sweden

AU1401151595 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1735 GMT 13 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dr. Shaqir Shaqiri, deputy of the parliament of Kosova, has sent a letter to Swedish Prime Minister Carlsson and ministers and chairmen of parliamentary groups at the Swedish Parliament, through which he informs these personalities about the very grave situation in Kosova created by the Serbian occupier.

Dr. Shaqiri asks for greater support for the legitimate demands of Albanians for independence.

In this letter, Shaqiri also presents the tense situation in Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia]. He asks that a group of Swedish parliamentarians, which will soon visit Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, visit Kosova too, in order to become

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

convinced about the genocide that the Serbian occupier perpetrates against the Albanian population.

Use of UNHCR Funds To Colonize Kosovo

AU1301125295 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT 12 Jan 95 in English No 529

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Speaking at a press conference in Belgrade yesterday, Ms. Bratislava Morina, commissioner for Refugees of the self-styled Yugoslavia said that the Serbian Government and the Serbian Secretariat for Refugees will carry on with the programs of erecting settlements for Serbs in Kosova and Vojvodina. Ms. Morina is quoted by the Serbian press today as saying that "means of the Secretariat for Refugees of Serbia were used last year for erecting settlements for Serb refugees in Kosova." According to Ms. Morina, this year the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will provide some 28 million dollars to the refugee associations in Serbia and Montenegro. Serb officials have now and then admitted themselves that some of UNHCR funds were also used for the erection of settlements for Serbs in Kosova and colonization of Kosova. Settlements for Serbs coming from republics of former Yugoslav federation and Serbia have either been erected or are underway in several places in Kosova.

Rugova Has 'Greater Hopes' in New U.S. Congress

AU1601211495 Tirana RILINDJA in Albanian 7 Jan 95 pp 1,9

[Report by B. Haliti on news conference by Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, leader of the Democratic League of Kosovo, in Pristina on 6 January: "Let 1995 Be a Year of Peace, Agreement, and Understanding in the Balkans"]

[FBIS Translated Text] We wish 1985 to be a year of peace, agreement, and understanding in the Balkans. The international community must help the peoples of former Yugoslavia and the Balkans to reach an overall solution that will include the question of Kosova.

This was the first comment by Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, president of the Republic of Kosova, at yesterday's news conference.

Systematic Serbian Repression Continues in Kosova

President Rugova went on to talk about the systematic repression of the Serbian regime in Kosova. Unfortunately, he said, this repression has continued over the last week. There have been further raids, mainly on the pretext of searches for weapons in the outlying regions of the major communes of Kosova. The detention of former Kosova policemen and others has continued in Prizren (43 people). The intimidation of these former policemen and their families has continued and there have been further forced evictions of former policemen's families from their apartments, such as the case of the Terstena family in the Dardani district of Prishtina and five other families. The police even seized a three-year-old hostage in a village near Podujeve. President Rugova went on to say that young Albanian men who refuse to enlist in the Serbian Army are being harassed. For this reason, two young Albanians fled from Dumnice near Vushtrri [Vucitrn]. We have also had one incident involving the wounding of an Ibrahim Zeqir Pacarizi from Malisheve on the border between Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] and Kosova. The premises of the Democratic League's of Kosova's Solidarity Council in Prishtina have also been raided. The Council is a solidarity and aid organization and performs no other function. Nevertheless, the Serbian regime persists in playing the same old tune, claiming that even humanitarian aid for Kosova must be stopped.

President Rugova continued his news conference by demanding the release of all prisoners and those convicted for political reasons, as well as those on remand in various prisons.

Unfortunately, he went on to say, the Serbian regime has issued intensive propaganda about the colonization of Kosova this week. It has been announced that 2.000 apartments will be built for colonists in Kosova, in addition to those colonists' villages already under construction. It is planned to construct 26 apartments in Kamenice and to settle 270 families in Kushanove, 30 in Xerxe, etc. This is a dangerous campaign and it may heighten political tensions in Kosova. President Rugova went on to talk about the ominous announcement of the Serbian regime's administrative reorganization of Kosova. President Rugova said that we warn the Serbian regime not to trifle with the question of Kosova.

We Trust in the Joint Action of the U.S. Republicans and Democrats for the Good of Kosova

There were only two journalists' question at President Rugova's news conference yesterday.

In reply to the first, asking President Rugova to comment on the change of leadership in the U.S. Congress, where the Republicans have come to the fore, including many friends of Kosova and the Albanian cause, Dr. Rugova said that both the Republicans and the Democrats had been helping the cause of Kosova since the end of the 1980s. Even during the previous U.S. Congress, both sides had worked together on the question of Kosova. A committee permanently dedicated to the Kosovar question exists in the U.S. Congress. Of course, it was a group of Republicans who first made a commitment to the Kosovar cause and who know the question best. We now place greater hopes in the fact that both sides, the Republicans and the Democrats, will make a greater commitment. We trust in their joint action, President Rugova said. President Clinton's administration has been very active. The cause of Kosova has advanced in the United States.

Asked to comment on the Serbian law on the administrative organization of Kosova, including the laws on

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

citizenship and the territorial division of Kosova, President Rugova said that this is part of Serbia's continual pressure on the Albanians and Kosova. Besides its measures of repression, Serbia is relying on other means to distress the population and to destabilize the situation in Kosova.

LDK: Police Repression Against Albanians

AU1401150895 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1735 GMT 13 Jan 95

[Leke Musolli telephone report from Prishtina]

[FBIS Translated Text] Not by relying on any facts, but as always carrying out a deceptive propaganda for certain political aims, the Serbian authorities tend to hide the police violence and state terror that has been exerted for years against the Albanian people in Kosova.

Some days ago, the foreign ministry of the self-proclaimed Yugoslavia attempted, through a statement, to deny the assertions of the Hungarian foreign minister regarding the level of endangerment of Albanians' rights in Kosova. While Hungarian Minister Laszlo Kovacs presented the arrest of the members of the trade union of former workers of the Interior Secretariat of Kosova to be one of the forms of repression and violation of human rights, official Belgrade considered this act as an arrest of an illegal paramilitary and para-police organization.

The statement by the OSCE presidency chairman Mr. Laszlo Kovacs is seen by this ministry to be lacking good will and as an effort to internationalize the question of Kosova—assessments that have been repeated too often and through which a power that exercises violence in Kosova is attempting to present itself before the world as a civilized and democratic power.

We should assert that in many areas in Kosova, police repression has become a measure of the brutal police punishment against Albanians, who are being raided and arrested on various pretexts. Over the past week alone, the Serbian police in Rahovec raided 70 Albanian homes in Mirush village under the pretext of searching for arms and that the raided family heads at the time of parliamentary and presidential elections in Kosova had allegedly organized guards in the village.

Meanwhile, reports from the Democratic League of Kosovo [LDK] information commission confirm that over the past months 95 Albanian families were raided in Mitrovice, Peje, and Decan, while 150 persons were summoned to be interrogated in the so-called information talks and over 140 others were seriously mistreated.

On 11 January, the Serbian police searched the home of Sadik Hasanaj, former worker of the Interior Secretariat of Kosova and chairman of the independent trade union of former police in Istog.

Raids were reported in Prizren, Kamenice, Shtimje, and Viti. It is reported that on 11 January, after a stay of 46 days in prison, the Nish military court sentenced Avni Konjuha, from Siboc village in Obilisht, to six months imprisonment. Serbian authorities sent Konjuha to Pirot to serve in the Serbian Army.

New Year Greeted With Shots Fired by Regime

AU1401193095 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1735 GMT 14 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Serbian New Year in Kosova was greeted with a lot of shots fired from the large arsenal of weapons of the Belgrade regime in Kosova. Shots were fired primarily from Serbian police and military locales, i.e. Serbian enclaves and colonies.

The Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosova are heavily armed; one of the leaders of the so-called movement of the Serbian resistance of Fushe-Kosova has repeatedly demanded that more arms and Serbian forces be brought to Kosova.

During this year also, the so-called 'weapons operation' that started four years ago proceeds in Kosova. This is an operation by Serbian forces to perpetrate violence in addition to extensive and undending terror against Albanians, under the pretext of searching for arms.

Last year alone, Serbian forces in Kosova raided over 3,600 Albanian families; and beat, tortured, and imprisoned thousands of Albanians, all under the pretext of searching for arms. Over last year, 17 Albanians died as a result of the Serbian terror in Kosova.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.